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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE DEBATE ON INDIA.

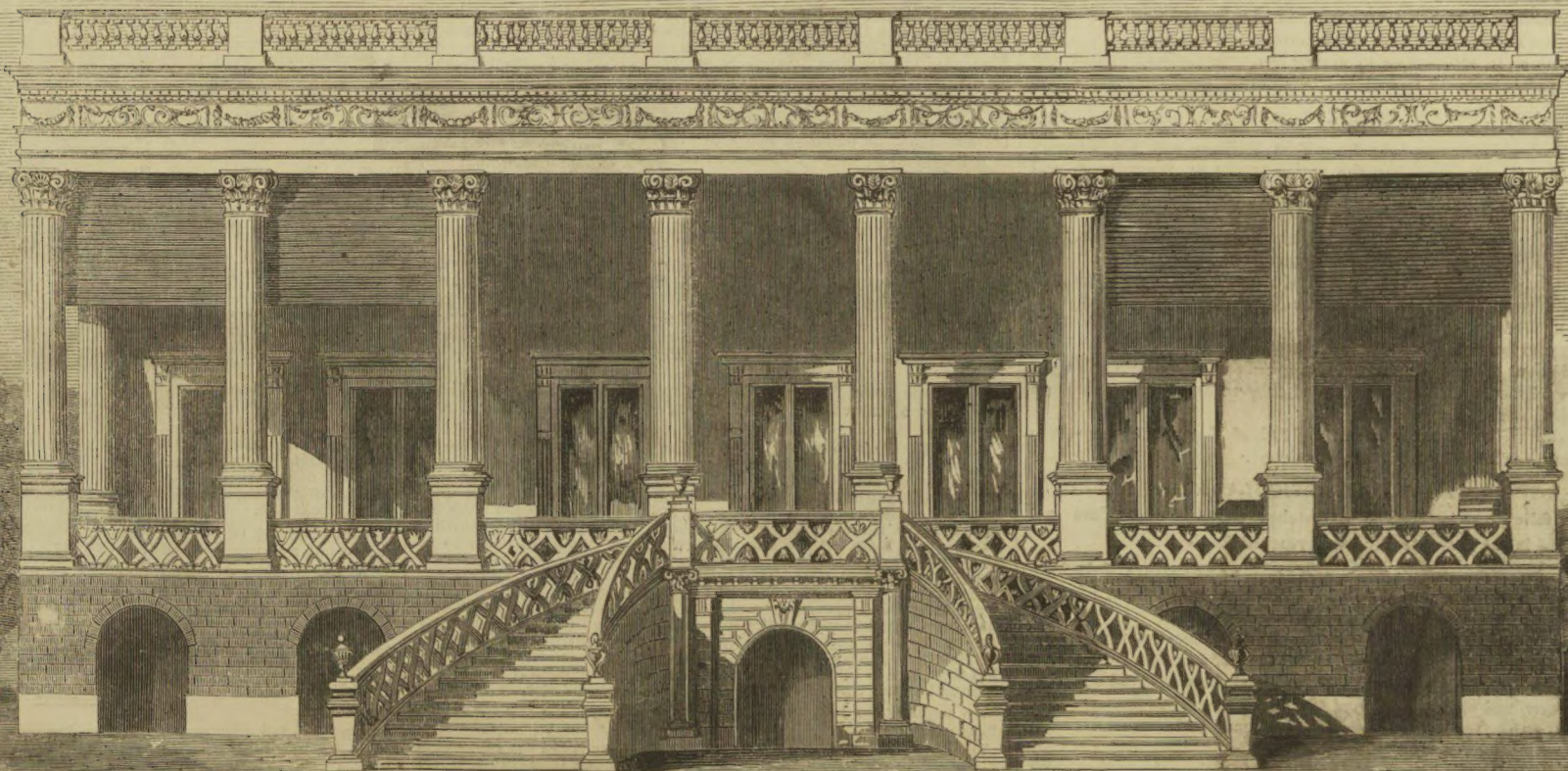
At a time when the public mind was engrossed with the affairs of India—when a feverish impatience to learn the intelligence to be brought by the India mail, several days overdue, pervaded all classes of society—it was natural that the House of Commons should take those affairs into consideration. Whenever that assembly can do nothing, it can relieve itself by saying something. And what is the something that it said upon this occasion? What was the value of its opinion? And what light did its deliberations throw upon the causes or the extent of the mutiny? Mr. Disraeli spoke for three hours, and was followed by the President of the Board of Control, by the Chairman of the Directors of the East India Company, by Lord John Russell, and by Lord Palmerston, as well as by several other minor lights of Parliamentary wisdom on both sides of the House; but nothing was elicited, and nothing was proved beyond the one great fact, already more than suspected, that our statesmen know as little of the real state of matters in India as the common herd of members of Parliament, and that these, in their turn, know as little about them as the great bulk of the public.

Mr. Disraeli, after a very eloquent speech, or lecture—as Mr. Vernon Smith preferred to designate it—called for the production of two papers, one of which was declared by the Government to be non-existent; and the other was affirmed, on the same authority, to have but a partial reference to the internal affairs of India, and to be non-produceable, on grounds of public policy and expediency. So the motion fell to the ground, and nothing would have resulted from discussion had not Lord John Russell come to the rescue—not of Mr. Disraeli, but of Parliament itself—by moving that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty, to assure her that the House would cordially support the Government in any measures which might be necessary for the suppression of “disturbance” (not mutiny or rebellion)

in India; and in any other measures which might be required for the permanent establishment of tranquillity and contentment in that important part of her dominions. The House saw at once that if it were desirable, to deliver itself of any verdict upon the question, this was the only verdict it could pronounce. Consequently the motion was carried by acclamation; and the next Overland Mail to India will carry out the intelligence—which is certain to be salutary wherever it is known—that no squabbles of parties at home, no differences of opinion in Parliament, and no useless recriminations upon past errors, real or supposed, will interfere with the unanimous determination of the Government, the Legislature, and the people of Great Britain to maintain, at all costs and at all hazards, the stability of our Indian Empire.

So far the results of Monday night's debate will be satisfactory. Let us hope, however, that they will not end here, and that ignorance of Indian affairs, or apathy with regard to them, will no longer characterise the British Parliament and Government; or, what is still worse, the very functionaries of India themselves. It is evident from the documents quoted by the several speakers in the debate, not only from those pressed into his service by Mr. Disraeli, but from the admissions of Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Mangles, and not only from them, but from the remarkable extracts from the recently-published memoirs of Sir Charles Napier which have within the last few days gone the round of the newspapers, that the mutiny in the Bengal army, which burst upon the Government and upon the country with the suddenness of an earthquake, was long since predicted and foreseen; and that Sir Charles Napier, more especially, was so wearied and disgusted with the thankless duty of pointing out dangers—which were obstinately disbelieved by the East India Company and by the Board of Control, or believed to have no other existence than in his own fiery imagination—that he ceased to act the part of Cassandra, and resigned himself with an angry and sullen despair to the outbreak of calamities which he was

keen enough to see and patriotic enough to deplore, but which he was utterly powerless to prevent. Lord Dalhousie, one of the ablest of the many able Governors-General who have been sent from this country to India, was not aware, if we may judge from the elaborate report on the affairs of India laid before Parliament in 1856, and quoted on Monday by Mr. Disraeli, that the Bengal army was not to be depended upon. Sir Charles Napier was aware of it; Brigadier-General Jacob was aware of it; the newspaper press of India was aware of it; and thousands of persons of more or less note who had been in India were aware of it; but the Governor-General had no misgiving, neither had Sir William Gomm, nor General Anson, nor Mr. Herries, President of the Board of Control under the Administration of Lord Derby, nor Mr. Vernon Smith, holding the same responsible office under Lord Palmerston. All these high authorities seem to have been contented with the state of that particular army which to the eyes of men like Napier was fraught with imminent and deadly peril. Lord Canning, the present Governor-General, did not, however, fail to perceive it; and had not been six weeks in India before he wrote home to represent the injurious results likely to accrue to the service from the paucity of British officers. He failed, however, to induce the East India Company to accede to his demands. It cannot be said that attention to his request would have prevented the fearful mutiny which has since broken out. Perhaps the mischief was too deeply rooted, and dated from too ancient a period, to have been prevented from exploding even by the fullest compliance at that particular time; but what shall be said of the fitness of the East India Company to rule India, or of the efficacy of the Board of Control to keep the Company right, when, from motives of economy, sheer apathy, carelessness, or ignorance, it manifests an inclination to go wrong? To raise a splendid army in a conquered country, formed from the most aristocratic, exclusive, and high-spirited of the natives—to pay the men well and regularly—to pamper them and



THE BANK AT DELHI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



make much of them—to leave them almost entirely to the guidance of their native officers—to place over them but few Europeans, and these raw youths, ignorant even of their drill, and who at mess spoke of the natives—proud and sensitive high-caste Brahmins—as “niggers” with whom it was degrading to associate;—these were certainly not the means to prevent mutiny and rebellion. The finer the army the greater the danger of rebellion in circumstances like these; and such it proved, to the sore surprise of almost everybody at home, but not in the smallest degree to the surprise of any one who was conversant with the real state of affairs in India. Mr. Vernon Smith and others, unaware of the magnitude of the mutiny when the first news of it arrived, treated it, we will not say with indifference, but without a due sense of its possible ulterior consequences. But they are now wiser, and Mr. Vernon Smith only expressed himself in befitting terms when he said on Monday night “that it was one of the most awful events recorded in our history.” Whether it shall turn out to be a mere military mutiny, as the Government believes, or a national movement, as Mr. Disraeli, without warrant or proof of any kind, asserts it to be;—whether it be excited by political or religious causes, or by a combination of both;—it is evident that the outbreak will have the effect of arousing the British nation to a full sense of its danger in ignoring or neglecting the affairs of India. What has been shall not be again in this respect, or we shall lose India, and deserve to do so.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, has been received:—

TRIESTE, Tuesday.

The steamer *America* arrived here to-day, at nine o'clock a.m. She left Alexandria on the 23rd of July.

The India mails were to leave Alexandria that morning, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 21st of June; from Madras to the 28th; from Ceylon to the 1st of July; from Bombay to the 1st of July; and from Hong-Kong to the 10th of June.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army.

The King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, imprisoned in Fort William. Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracies.

At Delhi, up to the 17th of June, General Barnard had repulsed several sorties, with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured; but this intelligence has not been confirmed from Bombay, and seems to be premature.

An Act has been passed by the Bengal Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system.

The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed.

An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras; but the army of that presidency, and that of Bombay, are both without the slightest sign of disaffection.

The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. We have eighty-three men killed and wounded. Major Kearney was killed in the last engagement.

Commodore Keppel and the Master of her Majesty's ship *Raleigh* have been tried by court-martial for the loss of the *Raleigh*, and acquitted.

All was quiet in the north of China.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH TO LORD CLARENDON.

The following telegraphic despatch from Mr. Raven, Acting Consul at Trieste, was received by the Earl of Clarendon on Wednesday:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 22, 1857.

The India mail brings no authentic accounts of the capture of Delhi. It was not taken on the 10th ult., when General Barnard, having repulsed two sorties, was waiting reinforcements, which must have since joined. A letter from Banny and Co., dated Madras, the 27th of June, states positively that official intelligence had reached Madras the previous day of the fall of Delhi; but this is not confirmed from Bombay on July the 1st.

The mutiny had spread considerably in the Bengal army, though it is not, even now, so general as might have been expected.

At Benares, in attempting to disarm the 37th Native Infantry, the greater part of the Sikhs and the 13th Irregular Cavalry joined the mutineers.

On June 14 the ex-King of Oude, implicated in the conspiracy by intercepted papers, was lodged in Fort William, and his followers disarmed. On the same day the native troops at Barrackpore and Calcutta were disarmed.

English troops are arriving fast.

An Act has been passed by the Legislative Council for placing the Indian press under license, to be withdrawn at pleasure.

In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies all remains quiet; the only disturbances being a mutiny of the 1st Nizam Cavalry at Turungabad (q.v., Furunabad), promptly put down by a Bombay column.

Our naval forces in China on the 8th of June took a fort, and destroyed about 127 junks, mounting 900 guns. Three officers and eight men were killed, and three officers and fifty-three men wounded, on our side.

The capture of thirteen junks on the 27th of May, and twenty-seven junks on the 28th of May, is also mentioned.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following telegraphic despatches contain particulars not comprised in the accounts which first reached England:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.

The India mails leave to-day, with dates from Hong-Kong, June 10; Calcutta, 21; Madras, 28; Ceylon and Bombay, July 1.

There had been brilliant and successful operations on the Canton River. On May 27, 13 junks, and on the 28th, 27 heavily-armed junks, were captured. On June 8, 2000 of our naval force engaged and captured a fort, and took or destroyed 127 junks, mounting over 900 guns and 9000 men. We lost 3 officers and 8 men, and had 56 men wounded, some mortally.

An Indian Act has been passed at Calcutta to place the Indian press under a license system.

The King of Oude has been taken prisoner, and, with his Prime Minister, lodged in the fort. All his followers have been disarmed. Proofs have been obtained of his being implicated in the conspiracy.

All the troops at Calcutta and Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed. The Christian inhabitants have enrolled themselves as volunteer guards.

The mutiny has spread considerably in the Bengal army.

Mohoraiab Gorlab, King of Cashmere, is dead.

On the 28th of June the fall of Delhi was reported in Madras.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, 11.30.

The Indian papers are full of details of the rebellion, which was universal in Bengal.

The Weny Corps has been disarmed.

The 70th Native Infantry were thanked by the Governor for their loyalty. The 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad rivalled them in expressions of attachment, but rose upon their officers and foully murdered them.

There is not the slightest symptom of disaffection in Madras or Bombay. The Bengal army has ceased to exist.

The stations where women and children have fallen victims to the barbarity of the mutineers, and where dreadful cruelties have been endured, are Ourat, Delhi, Russenabad, Honsi, Hissar, Shansi Bareilly, Saghenwoor.

On the 15th June another sortie from Delhi was repulsed with great loss. On the 16th all was quiet. Three thousand rebels were encamped outside the Aymeer Gate.

From Mirzapore the accounts up to June 20 are satisfactory. Among the refugees from Repewa are Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Rev. — Ruth and wife; from Beynon Sulhi, Wordsworth, Howard, Calles, Blandford, and Philpott.

At Ferozepore, on the 13th, military executions had taken place.

At Shansi ladies and children took refuge in the fort, which was soon overpowered—all sacrificed by these villains.

General Outram had arrived at Bombay. All was quiet in the Punjab.

Escaped from Hansi and Hissar:—Captain Morse, Strafford, and child; Dr. Scott, Tapsell, Vaughan, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Scarden, and three children; Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren, and three children; Mr. Jews, Hickey, Tapsell, and Mallop; Dr. Waghorn, Mr. Daniels and child; Mr. Hollet, Taylor, and many others.

Delhi is not likely to fall till more troops arrive. It is defended by thirty thousand mutineers.

We engrave upon the preceding page, as a specimen of the highly embellished style of the architecture of Delhi, a View (from a photograph) of the Bank, which, with the Delhi press, college, and every public building, including the Dak Bungalow, was sacked and burnt by the mutineers in the recent outbreak.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

On Tuesday a Parliamentary return, consisting of sixty-four pages, was issued, being an appendix to the official despatches already published relative to the mutinies in the East Indies. The documents now given consist chiefly of communications exchanged between authorities in the Indian army and the Secretary to the Indian Government. Reference has been made to them in the despatches of the Governor-General already noticed, and in some instances they constitute the evidence upon which his Excellency's recommendations were based. The question of the greased cartridges appears prominently in these papers, and abundant proofs are given of the uneasiness which it caused in the minds of European officers as well as the sepoys. “Some of the depôt-men,” says Lieutenant Wright, “in conversing with me on the subject, said that the report had spread through India, and when they go to their homes their friends will refuse to eat with them.” Major Bontein, at Dum Dum, thought at first it was “a mere idle prejudice,” but on parading the native portion of his depôt, such a representation was made to him by the detachment that he felt bound to make known the circumstances to the Commander-in-Chief.

The papers include a report of the proceedings of a special court of inquiry, held at Barrackpore on the 6th of February, when several sepoys who were examined expressed their objections to the use of the cartridges.

About the same date a sepoy in Lieutenant Allen's company gave information privately of a plot among the sepoys of four regiments at Barrackpore having for its object the seizure of Fort William, the burning down of the electric telegraph office, &c., on the pretext of “an apprehension of being forced to give up their caste and be made Christians.” Major-General Hearsey harangued the brigade with energy, and appears to have anticipated the best results from the new mode of drill; viz., breaking the cartridge with the hand instead of biting it. The subsequent disbandment of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, was nevertheless soon found necessary. A petition addressed by the men of the 19th to Major-General Hearsey, alleges various threats on the part of Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell, as to their fate in case of a refusal to use the cartridges; but many of their statements were contradicted by that officer. A special court of inquiry was convened, for the purpose of ascertaining the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell.

Subsequently to their disbandment the sepoys of the late 19th Regiment addressed a petition to Major-General Hearsey, entreating pardon, and requesting to be re-embodied as a general service regiment; promising to be faithful servants, and to go wherever ordered.

Various general orders and minutes of the Governor-General in Council are printed with these papers. In a minute, dated the 1st of April, warm approbation is expressed of the mode in which the disbandment of the 19th Regiment was effected by Major-General Hearsey. If offenders in other regiments could be similarly punished, “much,” said the Governor-General in that minute, “will have been done to arrest the spirit of mistrust and insubordination which undoubtedly has been actively spread of late in some of the military stations of Bengal, but which may, I believe, still be kept within limits, and eradicated by firm and temperate treatment.”

FRANCE.

The Empress, on Friday last, gave a grand dinner to all the Ministers at St. Cloud. This is the first entertainment of the kind given by her Majesty in the Emperor's absence.

The Emperor left Plombières on Tuesday morning for Châlons-sur-Marne. On Wednesday morning he reviewed the troops encamped there, and left immediately after for Paris. A considerable crowd assembled at the Strasbourg railroad station, and received him with acclamations. A battalion of troops was under arms at the same spot. A detachment of dragoons attended as an escort, but they were sent away; and the Emperor, seated in an open carriage with two of his household, like himself in plain clothes, unattended by a single trooper, and with merely three or four outriders and grooms, entered Paris. The Boulevards were lined with people, who took off their hats and cheered as he passed. He proceeded at once to St. Cloud.

The Emperor and Empress are expected to embark on Wednesday, the 5th, at Havre for Osborne, where they will spend six or seven days. It is believed that this visit to Osborne will not be a mere exchange of compliments, but that during the Emperor's brief sojourn several weighty matters will be discussed between the two Sovereigns and their respective Ministers. Count Walewski will accompany the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, treating of the revolt in India, and of the views held thereon in the French capital, writes as follows:—

This is the anniversary of the Revolution of July, 1830; and it seems to pass as much unnoticed by the press and the public generally, so far as I can discover, as if it had never occurred. For the present the state of British India seems to be the paramount subject of conversation with every one, and the arrival of the next mail is here expected with an anxiety little short of that felt in London. That Russian agency has been busy in India is the opinion of men who are not accustomed to be led away by mere suspicion, but who profess to have good reasons for forming their conclusions. They now call to mind the dark hints of approaching danger to “one of the Allies” expressed by Russian agents and spies in Paris towards the close of the Crimean campaign. These hints were not then very clearly understood by the few whose ears they reached, or they passed unheeded. It would be curious to ascertain whether the English Government has any just grounds for believing that the action of Russia has been busy in India, particularly during the interval between the fall of Sebastopol and the Persian war.

As regards the alleged plot against the Emperor's life *Le Droit* states:—

The Chambre des Mises en Accusation on Friday heard the report read of the affair of Tibaldi, Bartolotti, Grilli (alias Savo), Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Massarente, and Campanella, and decided that the first three should be proceeded against for a plot for assassinating the Emperor, and the last four for complicity in the same.

It would appear that there is no documentary evidence sufficient to implicate M. Ledru Rollin in the alleged conspiracy. It is affirmed, however, that the depositions of the witnesses—that is, of the persons arrested who have turned informers—are very strong. Such evidence, unsupported by any other, would be hardly sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused. With reference to Mazzini, it is said in official quarters that there exists a series of correspondence establishing his

relation with the accused. The trial will take place on the 6th or 8th of next month; certain formalities prescribed by the law when accused persons are tried by default, have to be previously gone through. Meanwhile, it should be borne in mind that MM. Ledru Rollin, Campanella, and Massarente, have indignantly denied having any complicity with the plot.

Immediately after this trial—or very probably while it is progressing—the Fête Napoleon of the 14th and 15th of August will be celebrated. The preparations for this fête are in active progress. The festivities will include the inaugurations of the six pavilions of the Central Halls, the throne-room of the Luxembourg, the Asylum for Workmen in the Bois de Vincennes, the Church of St. Clotilde, and the new Louvre. The inauguration of the new Louvre will be quite a grand affair. The influx of foreigners is expected to be very great, and one purpose, which will at least be served, will be this—that attention will be directed to the great improvements that have, within the last year or two, taken place in Paris. *Apocryph* of Paris improvement, it may be mentioned that the Cathedral of St. Denis is to undergo restoration, and that the alterations, it is understood, will include a vault specially intended for the Napoleon family.

ROYAL MARRIAGE IN BRUSSELS.

The first of the series of fêtes in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium with the Archduke Maximilian of Austria took place on Sunday.

On Monday the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte took place in the Palace of Brussels. At half-past ten a.m. carriages containing those who had been invited to witness the religious ceremony continued to arrive. The civil ceremony took place in a room of the palace called the *salon bleu*, where everything had been arranged for the occasion. M. de Brouckère, the Burgomaster of Brussels, appeared in his official costume, and wore the various symbols of his office. He placed himself in the chair which had been reserved for him, and performed the various formalities required by the civil law.

The civil ceremony having terminated, the august couple signed the marriage deeds, as also the King, the Queen, Marie Amelie, and following august personages:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Consort of England; the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha; the Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, and the Archduchess Marguerite; the Duke Auguste of Saxe-Coburg and the Duchess Clementine d'Orleans, his wife; the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Comte de Flandre, the Prince de Linange, and eight witnesses.

Immediately after the civil marriage the Court proceeded to the chapel, where the religious part of the ceremony was performed. The spectacle that here presented itself was magnificent, and the chapel was crowded to excess with Royal and distinguished personages.

During a great portion of the week Brussels has been very gay with a series of fêtes in commemoration of the marriage.

ITALY.

We have intelligence from Naples to the 23rd ult. The trial of the insurgents was still going on, but none of them had been shot. Nicotera had revealed the whole plot, and, while he announced that further attempts were in preparation, he exculpated the crew of the *Cagliari*. Of the papers seized on Fisacone, a portion were in a cipher that had not hitherto been unravelled. Foschini, the refugee who escaped from London after perpetrating a double assassination, was among the wounded at Padula, and afterwards blew out his brains.

A conflict had taken place at Torre del Greco between some of the populace and French seamen belonging to the *Meteore*. The Neapolitans, seeing the sailors planting poles along the coast for hydrographic purposes, fancied there was an attempt at a landing, and shouting, “We want no revolution!” ill-treated the Frenchmen. The King ordered the actors in the assault to be imprisoned, and caused his regrets to be conveyed to the officers of the *Meteore*.

King Ferdinand had left Naples with his three sons to reside at Castellamare.

AMERICA.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, under date of July 15, writes:—“Advices have been received here from Costa Rica, via Panama, which state that President Mora had declared the grant of the Nicaragua transit route, conceded by that Republic and Nicaragua jointly to Mr. Webster, to have lapsed from a non-compliance with its conditions by the grantee. The lapse was occasioned by the non-payment of the stipulated half million of dollars on or before the 1st day of June. It has been determined that, as soon as the new Government of Nicaragua should have been consolidated, the two Republics will send commissioners to the country to negotiate a sale of the grant, and the immediate opening of inter-oceanic communication by it.”

A telegraphic despatch had been received at Washington by the President, dated Leavenworth, July 16, from Governor Walker, stating that a serious insurrection had broken out at Lawrence, and that he had called out the United States' troops to suppress it. The Governor had issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to the territorial laws by force.

There has been more rioting at New York. An attack was made on Saturday night, the 11th ult., upon the metropolitan police force and the hospital buildings at Seguin's Point. About 100 oystermen and others hostile to the selection of that locality for a temporary quarantine participated in the assault. The assailants fired over 100 shots upon the policemen, and were finally driven away by Captain Walling bringing out his cannon and howitzers. Some of the assailants were killed and many were wounded. On the afternoon of the 14th the rioters of the 14th ward were making extensive preparations for a renewal of the conflict. An incendiary handbill was circulating calling a mass meeting to put down the metropolitan police. A meeting had also been held at the German Theatre, in Fourth-street, to make arrangements for the attack. The rioters are reported to have a field-piece and plenty of muskets and ammunition. The Police Commissioners were preparing for them at all points, and three regiments had been ordered to report themselves at their armories.

At Quebec the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of “Manslaughter” against the owner, captain, pilot, and mate of the steamer *Montreal*.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Letters from members of the commission have been received to as late a date as the close of June, announcing not only the recommencement by the new Commissioners of the labours at the point left off by the former ones on the breaking out of the late war, but likewise that the utmost cordiality prevails; indeed, it was confidently anticipated that every thing will be got through by the close of the present year.

The law on the Spanish press, the execution of which the Narvaez Cabinet demanded as a matter of urgency, has been for some days past in full force. The Madrid journals have now the signature of the writer at the bottom of each article.

The rulers of the State of Hesse-Cassel are now, eight years after the event, commencing the prosecution of a large number of persons said to have been participants in the insurrection which took place in the Grand Duchy of Baden in the year 1849.

The Danish Royal patent was published on Friday convokeing the Provincial States of Holstein for the 15th of August. The principal members of the Order of Knights have already assembled to agree on a petition of grievances against the Danish rule, to be laid before the States on their meeting.

In the sitting of the 23rd ult. the Germanic Diet was adjourned till the latter part of the month of October.

A telegraphic despatch received in Paris states that a great number of the most eminent personages in Moldavia have protested against the elections of July 19.

A letter from Widdin, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says, “The discontent felt by the Bulgarian people towards the Greek clergy continues to increase, and already begins to produce its consequences—the abandonment of the orthodox religion.”

ON Monday last a company of upwards of eighty gentlemen connected with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS held their anniversary dinner, at the Greyhound Inn, Dulwich—H. Ingram, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The usual toasts were drunk; and the statement of the Chairman was received with loud cheers that the Journal had progressed in prosperity, particularly during the last year.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.—The claim of Lord Fermoy, as a Peer of Ireland, was admitted on Thursday, Mr. Peter Burke appearing as counsel for his Lordship. The claim of Viscount Taaffe is also before the Committee, Dr. Twiss, Mr. P. Burke, and Mr. Hodgson appearing for the claimant, and the Irish Attorney-General for the Crown. The great Shrewsbury case has been adjourned for the printing of the evidence.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE advent of an interesting debate in the House of Commons is generally marked by the number of cards bearing members' names, which are stuck in the backs of seats. This is a privilege obtained by—shall we say—the sacrifice of an attendance on the Speaker at prayers, and secures each place to a member for the night. Now, on Monday evening, when the question of the state of India was to be brought forward, that indication of interest was strikingly wanting—there were not a dozen seats taken; and more, there were not 200 members present when the business of the evening was in the act of commencement. This would seem strange; but it is to be accounted for in two ways. In the first place, however intense the feeling with regard to Indian affairs may be out of doors, and however every member may be occupied by it, individually there is a disinclination to an Indian debate, which seems to be a chronic characteristic of the House of Commons since the time that Pitt beat Fox on his India Bill. On the last occasion, when the proper Minister rose to propose a new Government for our Indian empire, he commenced his speech by saying "that the question on which he had to ask the House to legislate affected, for weal or woe, the destiny of 150,000,000 of our fellow-subjects;" and he addressed that sentence—in which he tried to raise the feelings of the House to a conception of the position—to 150 members, who were reduced in three minutes to 70, under the combined influence of dread of the subject and the unpopularity of the speaker. The reason of this shying of the subject is as much geographical as any other, and, probably, arises from a doubt in most members' minds whether Hindostan is on this or the other side of the Persian Gulf; and even a President of the Board of Control has of late confessed to a partial ignorance of the relative bearings and distances of Agra and Delhi. Again—let it be breathed gently—a notice of a set speech by Mr. Disraeli no longer draws a great House. On this occasion he commenced his speech, with an exordium which was worthy only of a schoolboy's essay, to a very thin House; but as he went on the rumour went about that he was making play, that he was delivering something worth hearing, and by the end of the first hour there was such a throng of members as to show a July marvel. Up to a certain point the attention and the attendance were well sustained; but at the end of the first subdivision of his subject, it being past seven, human nature gave way in many hitherto a patient and persistent listener, and a large number of desertions took place. Still the ranks, if not serried, were unbroken until at twenty-five minutes to eight, after a sounding and well-rounded sentence, which was supposed to bring an already lengthened oration to a close, with a sudden change of tone, he said quietly, "I now come to the second part of the subject." Two hours and a half and only half of the subject exhausted, and that subject India! Suffice it to say that three times in as many minutes he attempted to resume his discourse; but was not able to make himself heard, on account of what the reporters usually call "the noise of members leaving the House;" and which is meant to convey the idea of the very essence of Parliamentary indifference on the one side and of mortification on the other. But let every justice—the most equal justice—be done to Mr. Disraeli. It was a great speech, as nearly perfect in all its details and arrangement as could well be; but the result of the night's discussion plainly showed that it was a failure. And why? Simply because, as was pointed out in the indignant and animated speech of Mr. Thomas Baring (whom Mr. Disraeli cannot politically love over much, as he had the first offer of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer from Lord Derby in 1852), it was an organised plagiarism. All the arguments and all the points had been often heard by members of any standing in the diffuse outpourings of Mr. George Thompson, when he appeared as Parliamentary counsel to the Rajah of Sattara; and they were all heard only so late as last year in the duller and less animated addresses of Sir Erskine Perry. The whole thing, too, must have been unpleasantly familiar to Mr. Danby Seymour, whom a tactical Government caught when roaming wild as an Indian reformer about the unattached parts of the House, and straitened into a decorous and discreet Secretary to the Board of Control. In fact, the grand indictment of Mr. Disraeli against the policy of our Indian Government, as exemplified in the career of Lord Dalhousie, was as much the political property of the Indian reformers as his speech on the death of Wellington was the literary property of Mr. Thiers. All through the night the current ran against Mr. Disraeli. Why, the slipslop, conversational tone in which Mr. Vernon Smith replied to him—simply denying statements in curt, short sentences, or magnanimously agreeing when agreement was obvious—alone would have indicated the effect which Mr. Disraeli had created, without Mr. Baring's cutting personalities, Mr. Mangles' somewhat chuckling officialism, and, above all, without the ready negative of his motion, and the as ready adoption of Lord John Russell's cut-and-dried constitutional amendment. Above all, Lord Palmerston was content to leave him in the hands of Mr. Vernon Smith. He had borne to see Mr. Gladstone stretched out in one of those feigned slumbers which that gentleman usually assumes when he wishes to indicate his indifference to a speech which he does not mean to answer; and, indeed, Mr. Disraeli is tolerably used to that exhibition of Mr. Gladstone's want of sympathy with his oratory. But when it came to being practically answered, on the part of the Government, merely by a Mr. Vernon Smith, he was stung into naturalness, and, in his haughty, insolent, overbearing reply, he came out in the old style of his "peelies," and almost equalled the flushed arrogance of that famous occasion when he made his last desperate speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer and official leader of the House of Commons. There was the same energy of manner, the same screech in his voice, the same Retsch-like wildness of gesture, and the same furious and relentless sarcasm—in that it was an angry, personal speech from Mr. B. Disraeli, and that is a Parliamentary terror to its victims. But the highly-charged weapon, on the whole, recoiled on him who discharged it, as any one could have gathered from the satisfied look of the Ministers, who were not at all crushed. There may be, and it is probable that there will be, more Indian debates before the middle of next month; but the result of Mr. Disraeli's field night will be, that they will be neither abstract nor oratorical, but severely practical and "ad rem."

Those few persons about the Houses of Parliament, members or otherwise, who on Tuesday night could be got from wandering about in all sorts of impossible places in order to find out if the telegraphic news from India had arrived, must have been on the whole amused by the somewhat suggestive debate on military education. It was curious to listen to a General of the old school—one in every sense of the term "emeritus"—contending with point and argument, if not exactly with vigour, for the necessity of the education of the officers of our army; while the young commanders of the last war were insinuating certainly, rather than urging broadly, that very little or any instruction was wanted in our military system, when by a singular fatality their own speeches were at that moment confuting them. However, Parliamentary speaking had nothing to do with the defence of Kars, and probably was not a necessary element in the capability of a man to attack the Redan; and Lord Stanley was probably in the right when he urged that it was not a very wise or a very well-read man that was required to lead forlorn hopes. One could not help feeling that, though General Windham is by no means an unpleasant talker, one would have preferred at this moment his being in command before Delhi (a position he would have actually occupied had he not declined to go out to India some little time since) to his delivery of the most elaborate and eloquent disquisition on the theory of his profession.

Has any one ever conceived an idea of a debate on a local and personal Irish question between two and three o'clock of a July morning? It must be left to imagination—description is altogether baffled.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE HARVEST reports continue to be most favourable from all parts of the country. The rain of Monday night was pretty general and heavy, but not so much so as to do damage to the standing corn; while it greatly refreshed the pastures and potatoes. The harvest is nearly a fortnight earlier than usual, and in a few days reaping will be general.

RURAL FETE AT WARLEY HOUSE, HALIFAX.—On Monday week, July 20th, Mr. and Mrs. Milne gave a rural fete in the grounds at Warley House. About 400 villagers and neighbours sat down to tea and other refreshments at five o'clock. A brass band enlivened the company, and various games took place. About nine o'clock the band played "God Save the Queen," afterwards the Old Hundred Psalm, which was sung by the villagers, who then dispersed and returned to their homes highly gratified with the day's treat.

TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR SANDS COX.—Amongst the many appreciators of the services which Mr. Sands Cox has rendered to the town of Birmingham, the ladies have adopted a most graceful way of evincing their regard for one who has worked so disinterestedly in humanity's cause, by presenting him an elegant escritoire of walnut wood, with silver fittings, and a costly achromatic microscope with appendages. A plate at the foot of the instrument bears the following inscription:—"LADIES' TESTIMONIAL.—Presented to William Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S., the founder of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham, in token of their regard for his private worth and public services. July 1st, 1857." This graceful tribute of respect is accompanied with an address written on vellum, and inscribed with the names of the donors. The subscription to the general testimonial now exceeds £1200 in amount.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Mr. Frank Crossley, member for Halifax, has presented to that borough the splendid park at Belle Vue, which has been laid out with his accustomed taste by Sir Joseph Paxton. The public opening of the park is fixed for the 14th inst., when a popular demonstration will mark the occasion.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—An address has been forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Young, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, now sitting at Liverpool, from the Manchester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. The memorialists say:—"As friends of the slave, and deeply interested in the cause of slave emancipation, we have heard with pain and regret that Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClinton, two members of an association of churches in America implicated in the sin of slaveholding, have been deputed to represent that association in your Conference. Under these circumstances we make no apology for presuming to address you, and venturing to express our earnest hope that, in a spirit of Christian fidelity, you will refuse to admit these representatives of a slaveholding church into Christian communion; and that, speaking the truth in love, you will exhort them to return and labour to free the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, to which they belong, from the guilt of complicity with slavery, as an essential preliminary to the enjoyment of Christian fellowship and communion with their brethren in this country."

THE PARTY RIOTS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—Seven of the Roman Catholic party, charged with being concerned in the late party riots, were tried at Belfast on Thursday week, and acquitted.—Ten persons were tried for a party riot at Portlengone; two were found guilty, the rest acquitted.—A second batch of twelve were next tried, seven of whom were convicted of riot, the rest acquitted.—Three persons pleaded guilty to a charge of illegally marching in procession.—On Friday evening Mr. Justice Moore passed sentence on the prisoners convicted. His Lordship said they were some of the party who had assembled at Portlengone on the 19th of May, and there could be no doubt, on the evidence, that a most serious riot and disturbance had taken place on that occasion. It was melancholy to see this country disgraced by persons violently contending with each other without any reasonable motive. That unfortunate young woman, Ellen Kyle, came by her death in consequence of this riot, in which the prisoners were engaged. The sentence which he was now about to pronounce would, he hoped, make an impression on all their minds, and teach them the folly, as well as the wickedness, of their conduct. They should be all imprisoned for six months and kept at hard labour.—Five persons who pleaded guilty to joining in illegal processions were sentenced to a fortnight's incarceration. The sentences on the other prisoners were short terms of confinement.—John Daly was indicted for the murder of Ellen Kyle, at Portlengone, on the 21st of May. There was a party riot in the town. The prisoner came to the window with a loaded gun, and fired into the crowd before his house. The shot killed Ellen Kyle. For the defence it was urged that he fired the shot under the apprehension that his house was about to be assailed, as it had been on a former occasion. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—The sufferers from the late riots in Belfast are progressing favourably.

ASSIZE AND LAW INTELLIGENCE.

We have selected a few of the principal events in the assize intelligence of the week:—

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF A MAGISTRATE.—At the Durham Assizes, on Thursday week, a special jury was sworn to try a criminal information, whereby her Majesty's Attorney-General charged Robert Ballen, Esq., a justice of the peace, residing at Little Greencroft, near Lancaister, in the county of Durham, with having, under colour of his office as a magistrate, compounded a felony and extorted money under threats of fine and imprisonment. The facts of the case as given in evidence are briefly these. On the 2nd of July last year two police constables, observing two men in pursuit of game, apprehended them, and took them before Mr. Ballen. He, instead of proceeding in the ordinary way to hear the evidence, addressed the prisoners thus:—"If you will pay £1 each you may go; if not, you will be taken to Lancaister and locked up, and brought before the magistrate next day and fined 40s. and costs." Then, without waiting for an answer from the accused parties, he ordered one of the constables to handcuff the men and take them to Lancaister. The men asked to be allowed to go to Berry Edge, their object being to raise the money for their liberation. Mr. Ballen gave them permission, and the men went to Berry Edge, raised the money, and paid it over to one of the constables. They were then allowed to go home. The constable went the next day to Mr. Ballen, and asked him to enter the cause. The defendant thereupon said the men were not fined, and that nothing was due to the county or the superannuation fund. He then handed over 10s. to Robson, the constable, telling him there was 5s. for himself and 5s. for the other officer. Robson declined to receive it, and Mr. Ballen said if it were objected to by the chief constable they must return the money to him. The field in which the poachers were found belonged to Mr. Ballen. For the defence it was contended that Mr. Ballen had a perfect right to do as he did. An offence had been committed against him, and, not having merged his civil rights in his public duties, and being influenced by the appeal to settle the matter at once, he consented to take £2 as compensation for the damage he had sustained. The men had, therefore, never been fined at all. The jury, after a short deliberation, found the defendant "Guilty" of stealing the money, and that he did it under colour of his office as magistrate. The punishment of Mr. Ballen remains in the hands of a higher power.

At Lincoln, on Saturday last, Thomas Fuller Bacon was found guilty of causing the death of his mother (on the 15th May, 1855) by administering arsenic to her. The Judge, in passing sentence, said he entirely concurred in the verdict, for he believed that the prisoner's guilt had been brought home to him without any reasonable doubt, and he should order judgment of death to be recorded against him.

At Maidstone, on Monday, Stephen Fox, aged twenty-four, was found guilty of the murder of Mary Anne Hadley, by shooting her on the 14th May last. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be executed, without holding out the slightest hope that any mercy would be extended to him.

At Stafford, on Thursday week, George Jackson, aged twenty, labourer, and Charles Brown, aged twenty-one, groom, were found guilty of the murder of W. Charlesworth, at Abbot's Bromley, on the 22nd of May last, and sentenced to be hanged.

At an inquest held at Manchester, on Monday, upon the body of William Yates, of Hulme, the jury found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against three men, named Peter Trainor, labourer; Henry Margison, hawker; and Moses Williams, bricklayer; and they were removed to Kirkdale Gaol, for trial at the Liverpool Assizes, as made up to the 27th ult., is stated to be one of the blackest catalogues of crime that has been issued for a long time. There are eleven cases of murder in it; fourteen of stabbing, wounding, &c.; one of shooting, one of attempt to blow up a house, and five of perjury, besides a long list of burglaries and other offences.

John Lewis, convicted at the recent assizes for the county of Glamorgan for the murder of his wife, by throwing her down a flight of stone stairs in the coroner's office at Merthyr Tydvil, suffered the last penalty of the law in front of Cardiff Gaol on Saturday morning last.

In accordance with the recommendation of the learned Judge who tried the case, Elizabeth Jamieson, convicted at York Assizes for the murder of her child, has had her sentence of death commuted to penal servitude for life.

Charles Finch was executed on Wednesday morning on the summit of the Essex County Gaol, at Springfield, a short distance from Chelmsford. The culprit was convicted before the Lord Chief Baron, on the 15th ult., for the murder of Harriet Freeborn, in the parish of Rivenhall, on the 24th May. The criminal died very penitent, and made a full confession of his guilt to the chaplain.

James Ablett, a pauper nurse in the workhouse of Great Yarmouth, charged with having ill-treated a paralysed pauper so as to cause his death, has been committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder. The particulars of the case, as stated by an inmate of the workhouse ward in which the deceased lived, and in which Ablett acted as nurse, showed instances of atrocious cruelty on the part of the prisoner, such as beating the deceased with his fists, striking him violently on the head with a bed-board, pulling his ear until it bled, and even biting him on each side of his face.

THE FIRST MESSAGE FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(STROPHE.)

Poor World! that in wickedness liest
Enthral'd by the powers of ill,
And, groaning and travailing, sighest
For better and happier still,—
Lo! here is a chance
For helping the right,
And forcing advance
In the enemy's sight,
By godly confession and brotherly love;
By owning on Whom thou reliest,
And openly trusting the Ruler above;
By bidding the very first thrill
On the nerve of this telegraph wire
Be—nothing of science, or profit and loss;
But, flashing electrical deeper and higher,
World, let the first heart-stirring message across—
(O Message! rejoice, as thou fliest,
All saints and all angels who fill
Infinity farthest and highest)—
Be—"Glory to God in the Highest!
Peace upon Earth, and Goodwill!"

(ANTISTROPHE.)

Ay, Man! who with energy triest
To conquer by strength or by skill,
Resolved, though in body thou diest,
In spirit to wrestle up-hill,
Lo! here is a gain
To be won by a word,
If under the main
The first that is heard
Be brotherly kindness and heavenly praise
If, while thou in courage defiest
The winds and the waves and all perils always,
Enslaving those giants, until
They meekly obey thy desire,—
If thus, the first whisper that proves thee their lord,
Their master and gaoler by fetters of fire,
Be this—the sublimest and happiest word—
(O Message! rejoice as thou fliest,
All saints and all angels who fill
Infinity farthest and highest)—
Be—"Glory to God in the Highest,
Peace upon Earth, and Goodwill!"

Albury, Guildford, July 27, 1857.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE

THE completion of the manufacture and stowage of the cable which shall hereafter unite the Old and New World was celebrated last week by a fête champêtre, given at the Belvedere, near Erith, the picturesque seat of Sir Culling Eardley. The guests invited to this festival of science were the artisans who have been engaged upon the great work, with their wives and families; a large party of the officers, with the sailors, from the *Agamemnon*; and a number of distinguished visitors.

A sumptuous cold collation was provided for the 200 guests by Mr. Staples. Sir Culling Eardley presided; and at the conclusion of the repast the usual loyal toasts and speeches expressive of the amity and cordial feeling which exist between this country and America followed, and were most enthusiastically received. Mr. Cyrus Field, one of the principal promoters of the great plan, in returning thanks, read a letter which he had received from the President of the United States, in which Mr. Buchanan warmly expressed his sense of the honour which it would be to him to receive the first message on the completion of the undertaking; and this, Mr. Field said, it had been arranged should be sent from this side of the Atlantic, by no less a personage than her Most Gracious Majesty. Mr. Glaspe, the maker of the Greenwich half of the cable, in a few well-chosen remarks adverted to the manufacturing difficulties which had to be overcome in the completion of such a gigantic work within so brief a period, the contract having only been made last January, and 2600 miles in all being now finished, shipped, and ready for the fulfilment of their great international duties. The dinner for the remainder of the guests, 726 in number, was supplied by Mr. Baker, of the Rosherville Hotel, Gravesend.

The completion of one half of the cable by Messrs. Newall and Co. was celebrated at their works, Birkenhead, last month, by a dinner given to about 600 of their workmen, with their wives and families.

The shipping of the great cable has been a gigantic labour, of which we illustrate that portion which was executed at East Greenwich. Here the *Agamemnon* was moored off the wharf at Glaspe and Elliot's yard. She had anything but a slightly aspect, the dead weight of the cable and the rather ponderous appliances for paying it out having altered her trim appearance for the worse. In the large Engraving of the vessel in the present Number the wire is being wound over the floating stages from the wharf into the hold of the vessel. The machine by which this was done registered each fathom, furlong, and mile as it passed, while the usual apparatus was employed to test the integrity of the conducting wire. This test, however, would only show when the conductor was severed; and not until the time for its committal to the deep arrives will it be seen whether it has been so attenuated in certain portions as to part during the process of paying out. From the small machine on deck it was wound at once to the hold, where it lay in one stupendous solid coil 45 feet in diameter, and nearly 14 feet high. It was beautifully arranged here, laid coil over coil with the most perfect accuracy, and every precaution taken to guard against a "kink" or fault occurring in the paying out. Its being ranged in one mass will much facilitate the operation of submerging.

We have before explained how the cable was coated with closely-woven spiral wires, to prevent damage to the core in paying out; but, in consequence of the two halves having been made at different places—one at Birkenhead, by Messrs. Newall, and the other at Greenwich, by Glaspe and Elliot—the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half is in the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic, they will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist the other to untwist, and expose the core. By attaching a solid wire to the centre joining it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome.

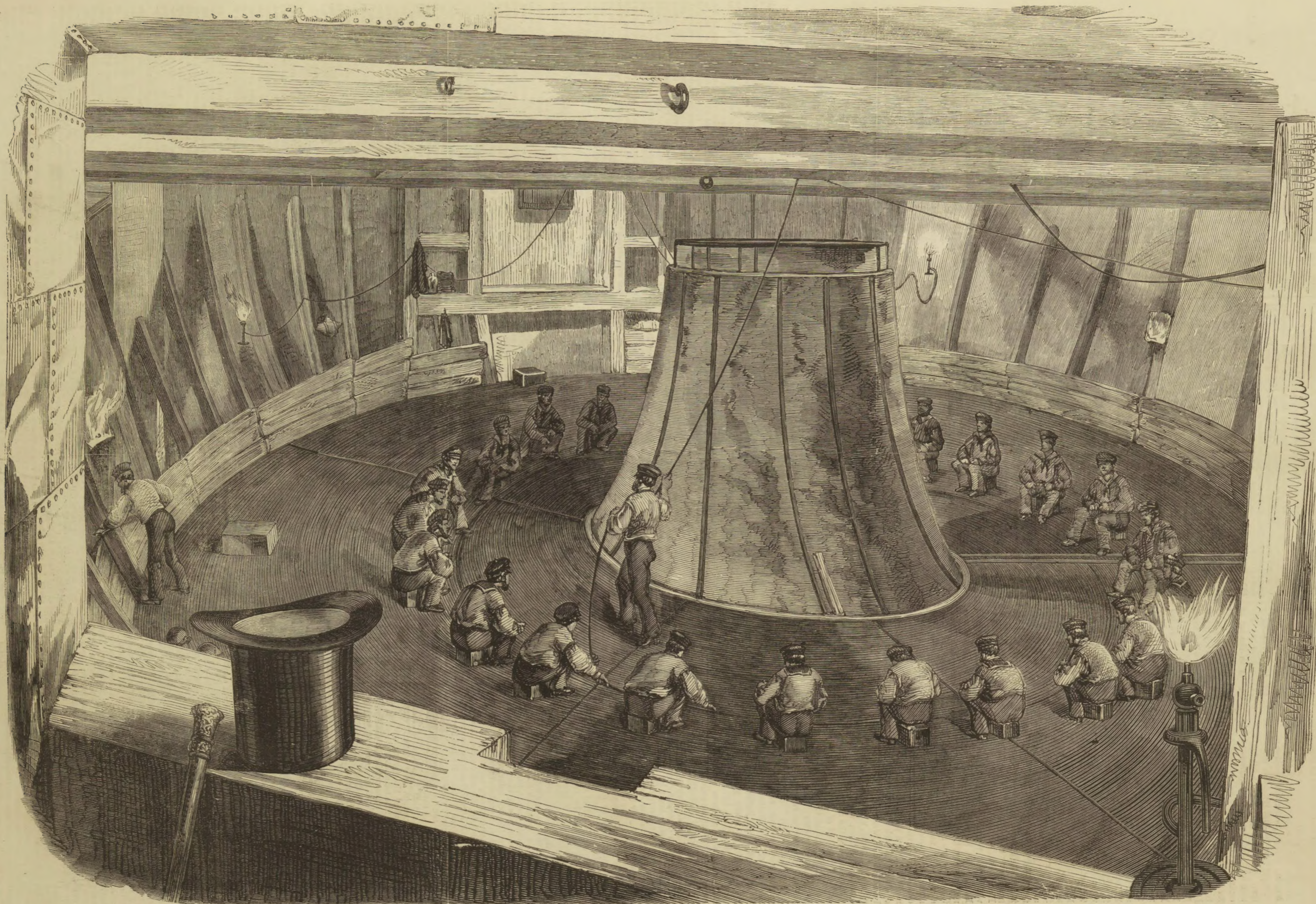
We shall hereafter describe the process of paying out the cable.

The last remaining portion of the cable was taken on board on Thursday evening; and the *Agamemnon* left Greenwich and arrived at Sheerness on Saturday, to have her compasses adjusted. An accident occurred when the ship's company were about to leave anchor from Chapman's Head, where she lay for the night on her course from Greenwich to Sheerness. The caution to lay on "the pawl" check had been disregarded, and, the steam having been turned on, the vessel went ahead to ease the anchor, when the capstan overpowered the men at the bar, and sixteen of them sustained severe injuries. Cots were promptly provided, in which five of the most severe cases were conveyed to Woolwich.

The *Agamemnon* completed adjusting her compasses on Sunday, and on Monday left in pilot-charge of Mr. Barnes, Queen's pilot. A correspondent writes from Ramsgate on Monday, the 27th:—"It was blowing a double-reefed topsail breeze as the *Agamemnon* cleared the shelter of the South Foreland; and we observed that the authorities on board had, when abeam of Walmer, housed the topgallantmasts, and were evidently making everything snug, while the white foam under her bows admonished her what she might expect if the south-west wind increased. We observed a large American ship lower her flag three times to the *Agamemnon* as she passed through the windbound ships in the Downs."

The *Agamemnon* was to proceed at once to Queenstown, where the other vessels composing the squadron—the *Niagara*, *Susquehanna*, and *Leopard*—will also rendezvous. During the trip from Sheerness to Queenstown experiments were to be made by laying down about 20 miles of cable, in order to ascertain that everything was in good working condition. By this means the stiffness of the paying-out gear, of which considerable distrust is entertained, will be accurately tested, and the amount of risk known which the scheme will have to encounter in mid-ocean. These trials, however, were to be strictly private, and none but those actually connected with the operations about to be undertaken were to be allowed on board. After taking in coals at Queenstown the four vessels were to start together for Valletta Bay, where the cable will be tested before the Earl of Carlisle.

The month of August has been chosen for the submersion of the cable, as likely to afford the best conditions for the enterprise in regard to weather. The three great obstacles most to be feared in such a work were fogs, floating ice, and storms. There is the greatest freedom from fogs in winter, from storms in June, and from ice in August; and, upon consulting Lieutenant Maury, from the 20th of July to the



THE COILING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON."



THE METHOD OF TAKING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD.—SKETCHED FROM THE STERN GALLERY OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "AGAMEMNON"

12th of August has been fixed upon as the most favourable period for the undertaking. It may therefore be confidently anticipated that the result of this great enterprise, to which every one must heartily wish complete success, will be known to the world by about the 16th of next month, or possibly at an earlier date. The spirit with which Lancashire entered into the project which is being so rapidly put into execution is indicated in the fact that £150,000 of the capital has been subscribed in that county.

THE CORSA AT FLORENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you a pen-and-ink Sketch of a singular pastime held yearly at Florence, which we have had an opportunity of seeing during the

recent visit of the Mediterranean fleet to Leghorn. About three miles of street—in some places not wider than twelve feet—are covered with loose earth, which is well trodden under foot, and rendered adapted for horse-racing by the driving up and down of innumerable carriages, filled with the beauty and fashion of the town, who in this manner enjoy the cool of the evening until eight o'clock, when the streets are quickly cleared of their vehicles by troops of cavalry, who turn the horses' heads up the sideways. The paved streets now afford a sure footing for horses, and five of these animals, each attended by two men, numbered, and covered with spurs and prickles, are led up to the starting-point, which is near the entrance gate of the city.

The streets are now full of pedestrians, on the *qui vive* for the murmur which foreruns the horses and proclaims that they have

started; and among this crowd one is surprised to see girls in their holiday dress, and even mothers with their children, notwithstanding the number of accidents which occur at this novel species of horse-racing. The only means taken to prevent the horses from diverging up the different byways is a canvas screen, concealed by the crowd, stretched across the mouths of the roads; and this accident frequently occurs when the dangers become increased.

Having taken lodgings at the Hotel de New York, we had a view of the principal street to its whole extent. Presently a murmur arose from the dense mass beneath, and the horses, maddened by their own spurs, came tearing down the street, while it seemed as if some invisible wedge parted the crowd on each side before them. In these two days of racing (Sunday, the 23rd, and Monday) only one man was killed: two others were knocked over.

W. F. O. KAY, M.D., H.M.S. *Conqueror*.



HORSE-RACE ON THE CORSA, AT FLORENCE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 2.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 3.—Bank of England incorporated, 1732.
 TUESDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Kurukere, 1854.
 THURSDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born, 1840.
 FRIDAY, 7.—Trial of Madame Lafarge, 1841.
 SATURDAY, 8.—Canning died, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 25	0 40	1 25	2 10	2 55	3 40	4 25

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES AT REDUCED PRICES.—On MONDAY, AUG. 3 (last night but three), by general desire, last time, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO; last scene LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR; Edgardo, Gagliardi. Tuesday, AUG. 4 (last night but two), last time, IL DON GIOVANNI. Wednesday, AUG. 5 (last night but one), last time, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Last Night, Thursday, AUG. 6, LA TRAVIATA; Last Act of I PURITANI. The National Anthem will follow the Opera. The entertainments in the Ballet will include Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Katrine, Horolucci, and Bosetti. Prices: The Tier, Grand Tier, and One Pair, 25 12s. 6d.; Two Pair, 41 12s. 6d.; Half Circle, 21 12s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Gallery Boxes, 12s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Side Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, August 3, and during the week, the new Comedy of VICTIMS. After which, Mr. T. P. Cooke will return to the Stage for 8x Nights only, and appear in his celebrated character of William, in the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Miss Anna Maria Quinn will also appear.

LAST WEEK but TWO of the SEASON.—ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE TEMPEST. Preceded by LIVING TOO FAST.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Second Week of the Reappearance of Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. Medford, and Madame Celeste. MONDAY, and during the Week, the Popular Adelphi Drama of GEORGE D'ARVILLE and the BENT DAY, every evening. With a variety of other Entertainments.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857, and during the week, the entertainments will commence with (last six nights) the grand Spectacle of MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Concluding with a matchless routine of Mr. William Cooke's SCENES in the ARCADE, introducing the Great Parisian Equestrienne, Mlle. Millos, and other celebrated Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists. Commence at Seven.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON AT HOME at the LYCEUM THEATRE, on MONDAY, AUGUST 17th.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Engagement of Madame ALBONI.—The Directors have the greatest satisfaction in announcing that they have concluded an Engagement with this eminent singer for a limited number of nights. Madame Alboni will have the honour of making her First Appearance on THURSDAY Evening next, AUGUST 6th. There will be no advance in prices. Admission, as usual, One Shilling. By order, WILLIAM ELLIS, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; every day, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, at any date, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will recommence in SEPTEMBER, being the fifth year of their entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

MIDLE ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—The SEASON will CLOSE AUGUST 15th.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday) on 8; Saturday Mornings at 3.—Admission, 2s. 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S LAST NIGHT in LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17.—W. S. Woodin as Madame Ristori, in her most famous tragic character, W. S. Woodin's OLO OF ODDITIES every Evening at Eight, except Saturday. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured (without extra charge) at the Box-office, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE, at the WATERLOO ROOMS, EDINBURGH, every Evening this week, in her Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, HOME AND FOREIGN LYRICS. The whole of the music by J. F. Duggan. To be had of all Music-sellers.

HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN.—The Chateau des Fleurs de Londres open every day. Dancing on the new monster platform to Gratton Cook's monster band. Commences at seven o'clock. Brilliantly illuminated gardens. Admission one shilling.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel—Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Walcott-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 23 and 36 miles. They serve every purpose in the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851, valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Walcott-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 11 mile distant. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 8 miles. Price 3s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above, only 12s. 6d. to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. (Observe, opposite the York Hotel.)

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel.)

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant noise of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It is suited to the deafest persons and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel.)

PULVERMACHER'S Medical ELECTRIC CHAIN (approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and rewarded by the Great Exhibition), a discovery of extraordinary curative properties to which no pills or any other medicine can be compared. Any number in a family can use it, and convince themselves by seeing and feeling the wonderful phenomena it produces, how infallible and instantaneous are its effects. Thousands of cures show how remarkable, yet truly natural and efficacious, it is in rheumatism, neuralgia (as head and tooth ache), liver complaints, indigestion, asthma, lumbago, gout, sciatica, deafness, colds, spasms, epilepsy, paralysis, and all nervous affections. Chains, 5s., 10s. 6d. The 15s., 18s., and 22s., free per post. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess' Theatre.

TO TOURISTS and SPORTSMEN.
CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, portable for the waistcoat pocket, yet powerful to show objects at the distance of a mile. Invalids, Invalids, Invalids. Price 12s. 6d. May be had at the book-stalls of Messrs. Smith and Son, at the Railway Stations; or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamps or money-order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of Size, Form, and Price, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23A, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera-glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

OFFICERS returning to India are invited to inspect the large and varied assortment of MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, with all the recent improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23A, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street.—N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses made by Voigtlander, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 each, payable at every important place in Europe. These notes are issued without charge, and they are cashed almost free of commission. The Bank also issues, free of charge, letters of credit on all the principal cities and towns in Europe. City Office, Lombard; Branches: Westminster, 1, St. James's-square; Bloomsbury, 214, High Holborn; Southwark, 3, Wellington-street, Borough; Eastern 83, High-street, White-chapel; Marylebone, 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street; Temple-bar, 217, Strand. The rate of interest allowed on deposits of £500 and upwards at the Bank or any of its branches, is now 5½ per cent. J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

ROYAL BOSTON YACHT CLUB ANNUAL REGATTA, AUGUST 20th, 1857.—A Splendid SILVER CUP (Presented by H. Ingram, Esq., M.P.) for Yachts not exceeding 50 tons. The Second Yacht, 25. A Purse of Sixteen Sovereigns for Yachts not exceeding 5 tons. Any Yacht entered in the second or third class, beating the first-class yachts, will be entitled to the Cup. Open to Yachts belonging to Lincolnshire and the Wash, that shall belong to any authorised club. For particulars apply to Mr. J. MARJAS, Secretary.—Clubhouse, White Hart Hotel, July 29th, 1857.

BAVARIAN GALLERY of ENAMEL CABINET PICTURES by Wustlich, Deninger, Langhamer, Schweitzer, and other eminent artists, now exhibiting, at 16, Maddox-street (corner of Bond-street), will close in a few days.

NOTICE.—The BAVARIAN GALLERY of ENAMEL CABINET PICTURES, 16, Maddox-street (corner of Bond-street).—The numerous visitors attracted to this exhibition overcrowding the rooms, the admission from this date will be 1s. to all not presenting cards of invitation. Purchasers must leave their pictures till the close of the Exhibition, which will terminate in a few days.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS, numbering 220 Men and Horses—the largest establishment in the world. Sole and only Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING.

This gigantic establishment, arrived from New York in the ship "Southampton," and landed in Liverpool April 20th, 1857 (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 2nd). The only American Company travelling, and has no connection with any other establishment in England. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres, and their performances are the most novel and varied ever seen, comprising Americans, Indians, and Arabs, forming a combination of talent at once unequalled and unapproachable. They will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, preceded by the Apollonian, or Musical Chariot, drawn by Forty beautiful cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. P. Paul—a feat never before accomplished by any other person. There will be two performances each day, commencing at half-past two and eight o'clock:—
 Monday, August 3, Bristol. Thursday, August 6, Bath.
 Tuesday, " 4, Bitter. Friday, " 7, Poole.
 Wednesday, " 5, Bath. Saturday, " 8, Warrminster.
 And the principal towns of Wiltshire, Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing wish to caution the public against the imposition of small concerns preceding them, assuming the name "American Circus," and copying their bills, &c., none having the most remote claim to anything American.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE and GREAT EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.—The Star Company of Great Britain and matchless Stud of 60 Horses and Ponies, which for beauty and training are not equalled in the world. The Mammoth Circus erected for the Company's performance will be found most complete in the general arrangement; the splendid Carriages of Carriages and Horses will make their Triumphant procession into Monmouth on Monday, August 3; Abercromby, Tuesday, August 4; Brynmor, Wednesday, August 5; Tredgar, Thursday, August 6; Merthyr Tydfil, Friday, August 7; Newbridge, Saturday, August 8; Cardiff, Monday, August 10; and give Two Grand Representations in each town. Agent in Advance, Mr. T. S. Kinnear; Leader of the Band, Mr. W. Allen; Acting Manager, Mr. Geo. Francis; Director and Proprietor, Mr. Charles Hengler.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Nos. 5 and 6, St. Mary's-road, Canon- Lury, Ilkington, English and French Institution for Ladies, on the principles of Queen's College, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1857.—SARAH WITTCROFT, Principal.

LONDON MASTER BAKERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—Famel Kidd, Esq., Patron.—THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the ALMSHOUSES (in connection with the above society), Lea-bridge-road, opposite the five-mile stone, will be laid on WEDNESDAY, August 5th, 1857, at two o'clock, by W. W. Waters, Esq., of Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, London.—The Committee, having arranged for the supply of a cold Collation, under a spacious marquee to be erected on the grounds for the occasion, particularly request that all parties desirous of obtaining tickets for the same will do so on or before Saturday, the 1st of August. Tickets, 6s. 6d. each. J. DEATH, Hon. Sec. T. E. KNIGHTLEY, Architect.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—TWO GRAND FETES, with extraordinarily additional attractions, will be held at the CRYSTA L PALACE on SATURDAYS, the 1st and 22nd of August, in Aid of the Funds of the Early-closing Association. Hour of Opening, Ten o'clock. Admission One Shilling. Further particulars will be duly announced. JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Secretary. 35, Ludgate-hill.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, HAWKHURST, KENT, four miles from the Ebbsingham Railway Station, South-Eastern Railway, delightfully situated; superior Apartments, moderate charges. Hawkhurst is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, picturesque views, and delightful rural retirement. Families board by the week, on reasonable terms. Orders for carriages to meet the trains must be sent to the above Hotel.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton.—The Committee have just been compelled, notwithstanding the greatest economy, to reduce the number of beds to 120. Contributions are earnestly requested to enable them to return to their full complement of 200 In-Patients by the 1st of November next. A donation of 431 10s., or 23 3s. annual subscription, constitutes a Governor. Contributions are received by the Hospital Bankers, Williams, Deacon, and Co., Counts and Co., Drummonds, and at the Hospital, by PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. OSBORN P. CROSS, Sec.

HYDROPATHY.—A New and Extensive Establishment, named IKLEY WELLS, has recently been opened for the reception of Patients and Visitors, in the beautiful Valley of the Wharfe, six miles from Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. It has been erected at a great cost, and is one of the finest and most delightful residences for Invalids both in Summer and Winter. The Medical Department is conducted by Dr. Rishbank, late Physician to the Ben Rhydydd Hospital, and who, fifteen years ago, first introduced the practice of Hydrotherapy into this part of the country.—For further information apply for Prospectuses to Mr. STRACHAN, Ikley Wells, near Otley.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE.—THE QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, 71 and 72, Queen's-road, Hayswater, near Kensington-gardens, is distinguished for bedroom purity and family comfort. At the table d'hôte, full board, 8s. 6d. per day, or £12s. 6d. per week, with the use of dining and drawing rooms. Private rooms, 2s. 6d. per day. Meals charged separately if preferred. Choice wines and spirits.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mr. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS, âgé de 28 ans, parlant Anglais, appartenant à une très honorable famille ayant reçu une brillante éducation et fait ses études à l'Université de Paris, désire trouver une PLACE de PRECEPTEUR, dans une respectable famille Anglaise soit à l'ordre soit au dehors. Il donnerait des leçons de Français, de Grec, de Latin, et de Mathématiques. Il pourrait même enseigner l'Équitation, l'Écriture, la Natation, la Gymnastique, et tout ce qui constitue l'Éducation complète des jeunes gens. Il consentirait volontiers à les accompagner dans les voyages. Il peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements, en France ou en Angleterre. S'adresser par la poste, sous les initiales V. S., 30, Rupert-street, Piccadilly, Londres.

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 14, Cornhill, LONDON.—Capital, £400,000. TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS. The Right Hon. Lord Northwick. Richard Dawson, Esq. Sir Richard D. King, Bart. The Rev. James Sherman. Sir Glynnne Earle Welby, Bart. The Rev. Isaac Spencer. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. Frederick Squire, Esq. Henry B. Churchill, Esq. &c., &c., &c. John A. Beaumont, Esq., Managing Director. Charles Stevens, Esq., Secretary. The Rates of Premium charged by the County Fire Office are upon the lowest scale consistent with security to the insured. When a Policy has existed for seven years a return of 25 per cent, or one-fourth of the amount of Premiums paid, is declared upon such policy. The Returns paid to the present time exceed £219,000. All Leases are settled with promptitude and liberality. Prospectures and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, and at the Offices in London.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A SPLENDID DOUBLE NUMBER, WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SPECIAL ARTISTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN CHINA AND CORRESPONDENTS IN INDIA. WILL APPEAR IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Published on the 15th AUGUST next, together with a BEAUTIFUL COLOURED SUPPLEMENT. The Two Whole Sheets and Coloured Supplement, price 10d.; Stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

The telegraphic announcement of the anxiously-expected Overland Mail only reached the Government at an early hour on Wednesday morning, though some great commercial house in the City received similar information by one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. In the interval the vaguest rumours were afloat, and caused such alarm as to produce a fall of five-eighths per cent in the public securities. When the telegraphic despatches were published they were found to be less dismal than was anticipated; though, with every disposition to make the best of them, it cannot be said that they are of a nature to tranquillise the public mind, or to lead to any well-founded belief that the worst is over. On the 10th of June, the date of the last departures, Delhi, with all its stores

of ammunition, was still in the possession of the mutineers, who had been daring enough to risk two sorties against the smaller force of 4000 men, commanded by General Barnard, but had, on both occasions, been repulsed with severe loss. General Barnard was awaiting reinforcements, both of men and of artillery, before assaulting the city. A private letter from Madras, dated the 27th of June, had reached Bombay, stating that Delhi had fallen; but the rumour had not been confirmed, and was not believed in Bombay when the steamer started. To this intelligence, in which it is difficult to say whether the good or the evil predominates, have to be added the facts that the mutiny had extended itself in the Bengal army; that the 37th Native Infantry and the greater part of the Sikh cavalry—who are Mahomedans, not Hindoos—had joined the insurgents; and that the 13th Irregular Cavalry had followed the example on an attempt being made to disarm them. The two other Presidencies remained tranquil, though Bombay was not entirely unaffected by the spirit of mutiny, inasmuch as a detachment of cavalry had revolted, but had been disarmed, and the mutiny suppressed by a column of the native Bombay army. The Government at Calcutta, having received documentary evidence of the complicity of the dethroned King of Oude in the rebellion, has very properly lodged that personage in the prison of Fort William, and disarmed his followers. On the same day the native troops at Calcutta and Barrackpore were quietly disarmed, and an Act was passed by the Legislative Council for placing the Indian press under license, to be withdrawn at pleasure; in other words, establishing martial law, or the state of siege, throughout India. All this is bad enough. When we turn to the more favourable aspects of the case, we may find reason to believe that the mutiny, though not suppressed, has been confined within the limits of the one Presidency of Bengal, where the army has been at one and the same time the most pampered and the most neglected; that the other Presidencies remain loyal; that the native Sovereigns, with the sole exception of the mock Emperor of Delhi, acting under compulsion, and the dethroned King of Oude, who was as great a curse to his former subjects as ever appeared in India, remain not only faithful to their allegiance, but stanch in support of British authority. From these facts, and from the prompt measures taken by the Governor-General, no less than by the constant arrival at Calcutta of British troops, we may expect that the next mail will bring intelligence of a more cheering character than this has done, and that in another fortnight at the latest we shall hear of the capture of Delhi. Until that consummation the state of India will continue to be both critical and alarming. General Barnard no doubt exercises a wise discretion in refraining from an assault until he is fully prepared to make it a successful one; but the sooner he does the deed the greater will be his fame, and the gratitude of his countrymen. Every day that Delhi remains in the hands of the mutineers is a day of peril to British power. Its possession even for an hour by the enemies of our authority is an incentive to rebellion, and may operate injuriously on the minds of chiefs and potentates who remain faithful from fear and not from love, and who would turn against us with alacrity if they had any justification for the hope that we were the weaker party.

The news from China brought by the same Mail would at any other time have excited much greater attention than it receives at present. After a lull of hostilities, but a continuation of watchfulness on the part of the British Admiral, operations of a vigorous character were recommenced in the waters of Canton. On the 27th of May thirteen Chinese junks were captured by the British forces; on the following day twenty-seven were captured; and on the 8th of June no less than one hundred and twenty-seven war-junks, mounting 900 guns, were taken and destroyed. The Chinese fought with more skill than they usually display against Europeans, and with a bravery, or ferocity, which they never before exhibited. The British loss on the last occasion was three officers and eight men killed, and three officers and fifty-three men wounded. The loss on the side of the Chinese is not mentioned. By the result of these operations Canton lies wholly at the mercy of the British Admiral, who may thus continue to be the master of the situation, and perchance bring Commissioner Yeh to reason, without any necessity for the employment of British troops, who are more wanted and better employed in India. The dispute remains, as before, a purely local one, in which the Emperor of China is not involved, and for which he may yet escape participation by disavowing the acts of his Commissioner.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and through him the Government, have received an intimation that the House of Commons has a will of its own, and that there are some things which it will decline to do, even at the risk of impairing the Parliamentary prestige of the most powerful Ministry of modern times. By a majority of 171 against 111, the House of Commons decided on Wednesday in favour of abolishing the system of forced deductions from the salaries of the civil servants of the Crown, a system which has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, but against which during the whole of that time the persons aggrieved and injured by it have never ceased to remonstrate and complain. The case is one of which the details are fully known to the public, and was represented to Parliament by a petition bearing the signatures of no fewer than 16,000 persons, every one of whom was a sufferer from the exaction complained of. It is, no doubt, right that the civil servants of the Crown should set apart during the days of their health and vigour a portion of their earnings, to form a fund for their maintenance in the dark days that come to every man who lives into the Evening or the Night of his life—days in which the Scriptures say "no man can work." But, if the Government which employs these persons chooses to make it compulsory on them to set aside a percentage of their earnings—if they deduct it from their incomes, and pay them only the balance—the Government ought at least to be just enough and humane enough to give the family of every man so mulcted the full benefit that would be derivable from such a payment in an ordinary and well-conducted insurance-office. But this piece of justice the Government has pertinaciously declined to render. If a man die after seven, or eight, or nine years' faithful service, and have been duly, or we may say unduly,

mulcted every year of a portion of his slender salary, he derives no benefit from the fund to which he has been compelled to contribute. It is only if he live and serve the State for ten years that the fund becomes available for his support if incapacitated by ill-health for the further performance of his duties; but if he die in the interval, or even after twenty, thirty, or forty years' service, no portion of the fund becomes available for the support of his widow or children. Is this just? The voice of public opinion, echoing the cry of the public servants, has answered in the negative. The Government, however, have replied in the affirmative; and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, aided and abetted by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, has refused to remedy the grievance. The result was their defeat by the significant majority of sixty. Lord Palmerston will, we trust, accept with as much grace as he can assume the verdict of the House in this matter. If the civil servants be overpaid, let their salaries be reduced, on due investigation and inquiry; but, whether underpaid or overpaid, or only sufficiently remunerated, let justice be done them in respect of their own earnings, and do not let the State rob them on pretence of doing them a kindness. If it be desirable and necessary—which we are quite willing to admit—that the civil servants of the Crown should be compelled to insure their lives for the benefit of their families, let them have the same advantages from the Government scheme as they would receive from an insurance company. To give less is an injustice. That injustice the Government has committed, and that injustice the House of Commons, by its vote, has determined to remove. We should think that a statesman of such tact, not to say generosity, as Lord Palmerston, will yield to the judgment of the House, so unequivocally expressed; and that the civil servants, after a long and arduous struggle, may congratulate themselves on having achieved a victory.

THE COURT.

The Court remains at Osborne, in anticipation of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French, who, according to the best advice, are expected to reach England on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Already several first-class line-of-battle ships have been ordered round to Spithead to remain on guard during the Imperial visit, which it is thought will not extend beyond Saturday.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, embarked on board the *Fairy*, and steamed to Portsmouth. His Royal Highness went on board the *Albatross* troop-ship in the harbour to visit the detachment of the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, then embarked for India.

On Sunday, after attending Divine service with the Queen and the Royal family, the Prince Consort, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, embarked in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and left for Antwerp, in order to be present at the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Belgium with the Archduke Frederick Maximilian of Austria, which was celebrated at Brussels on Monday.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, honoured Colonel and Lady Katharine Harcourt with a visit at St. Clare, near Ryde.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort returned from Antwerp. In consequence of the threatening state of the weather, his Royal Highness landed at Dover, and travelled thence over the South Coast Railway to Portsmouth, where her Majesty and the Royal children had previously arrived on board the Royal steam-yacht *Fairy* from Osborne. The Prince Consort at once joined her Majesty, and the *Fairy* steamed out of harbour for Osborne, under a Royal salute.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, took a drive in the vicinity of Osborne.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

This illustrious lady has continued her visits of inspection to most of the objects of interest in London and its vicinity during the past week, and has generally honoured some distinguished member of the aristocracy with her presence at dinner in the evening. On Thursday her Majesty went to Goodwood Races, and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Richmond with her presence at their beautiful seat. The Queen is expected to leave London on Monday, on a tour through the Highlands of Scotland. Previously to her Majesty's return to the Hague she will visit the Queen and the Prince Consort at Osborne.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince Napoleon arrived at Killarney on Sunday last, and took up his quarters at the Lake Hotel. After a short delay he proceeded to inspect the Lower Lake from the Old Castle, by Torc Waterfall, and thence to the Mulgrave Barracks, on the new line, from which a bird's-eye view of the three lakes is obtained. His Highness then took boat and went through the Upper Lake, by the Eagle's Nest and Long Range, and by the Old Weir Bridge to Dinis Island, where fresh horses awaited him. His Highness then proceeded through the peninsula of Muross, where he embarked again, and visited Innisfallen and Ross Castles; and, taking boat again at Lord Kenmare's private quay, returned at seven o'clock to the Lake Hotel. On Monday his Imperial Highness arrived at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, in which city the Prince was received with much enthusiasm, and entertained by the Mayor at a grand banquet.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary left town on Tuesday afternoon for Calais, en route for Switzerland. After passing a few weeks in that romantic country the Duchess will make a short stay at her château near Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

His Imperial Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburg left Claridge's Hotel on Tuesday night, accompanied by Colonel Wulfe, for Berlin.

His Excellency the French Ambassador left town on Monday evening for Paris, on receipt of intelligence of the death of the Duke de Moskowa, son of the gallant Marshal Ney, and father of the Countess Persigny. The Count and Countess Persigny were on a visit at Nuneham Park when news of the dangerous illness of the Duke de Moskowa reached them. The Countess for the present remains in town.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left town for Buxton.

Lady Holland gave a fête champêtre on Saturday afternoon, at her fine old mansion at Kensington, on which occasion the noble hostess was honoured with the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands, several members of the ex-Royal family of France, the Duchess of Cambridge, and a host of the fashionable world.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT DIEPPE.—The town of Dieppe was the scene, on Saturday and Sunday last, of a series of fêtes given by the Mayor and municipality, to inaugurate a new bathing establishment. The expression "bathing establishment," however, does not give an adequate idea of the building. The structure unites a hall for balls and concerts, a reading-room, covered promenades, and the appliances for the games indispensable at Continental baths. The inaugural fêtes of Saturday commenced with a concert in the afternoon and a ball in the evening. Both were crowded, as, in addition to the usual subscribers, a large number of invitations had been issued to, among others, the representatives of the French and English press. On Sunday the Mayor entertained his literary guests at a déjeuner at the Hotel de Ville. The déjeuner was succeeded by a regatta, in which several matches were tolerably well contested. The fêtes were brought to a conclusion by an illumination in the evening of the new bathing establishment, in which the characteristic taste of the French in matters of ornament was shown. A display of fireworks took place at the same time from the grim-looking castle situated on the high ground overlooking the baths, which is used as a barrack.

HENRY E. B. STOWE, a son of Professor Calvin E. and Harriet Beecher Stowe, was drowned in Connecticut river on the 9th ult.

MALIGNANT MOLLUSCA.—In Sowerby's "Popular History of the Aquarium" it is stated that Mr. Gosse having placed a large specimen of *Anthea cereus* in the aquarium with three individuals of *Eolis papillosa*, found on visiting the tank one day, that one of the latter was busy eating the tentacles of the former, to which it clung tenaciously in opposition to endeavours made to pull it away. On his next visit, the two other *Eolis* had joined in the carnage. All three exhibited signs of great fierceness, adhering to parts between the anthers by the point of the foot, and stretching forwards to the point of attack, erecting and reversing their branchia. When removed to a considerable distance they returned to the charge, from any part of the vessel, as long as they remained in it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Baron de Rothschild having vacated his seat as one of the members for the city of London, in consequence of the rejection of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill by the House of Lords, the nomination of a candidate to supply the vacancy thereby occasioned took place on Tuesday at the Guildhall, when the Baron was again, for the fifth time, elected as a fit and proper person to represent the citizens of London in Parliament.

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATION.—On Saturday evening Lord Ebrington distributed to the successful candidates from the evening classes belonging to the Polytechnic Institution the certificates which they had obtained at the late examination of the Society of Arts. Out of four hundred students who have attended these classes only fifty-two presented themselves for examination. It is, however, encouraging to find that forty-one obtained certificates. The students of the mathematical and chemical classes presented Dr. White and Mr. Buckmaster with testimonials. Viscount Ebrington, Dr. Booth, Dr. Sayers, Mr. Leslie, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting.

TOLL REFORM.—A deputation from Blackwall, on the subject of the Barking-bridge and Road Tolls, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Wednesday. Lord Palmerston (who listened with great attention to the statements of the deputation throughout) said that with regard to the foot toll it was no doubt a very objectionable thing, and ought never to have been imposed. With respect to the general principle of the tolls, it was a subject of considerable difficulty and importance, but he would peruse the memorial, and give the matter his best attention.

LORD BROUGHAM distributed the prizes to the successful students in the Faculty of Medicine of University College, London, on Wednesday.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOUNDED BY THE RELIEVED PATIENTS IN AID OF ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA.—At its foundation, and for years after its establishment, that truly serviceable charity of St. Mark's Hospital was assailed by every kind of opposition. Among other misrepresentations it was stated that the patients were unkindly treated and little cared for. As an effectual answer to those calumnies the relieved poor of themselves formed an Auxiliary Society, which, through their exertion and that of their friends, has contributed by small subscriptions an aggregate sum of nearly £200—an example, we believe, without precedent, yet well worthy of imitation, more especially by those among the wealthy who have been relieved from miserable disease. St. Mark's Hospital owes its origin to the unwearied and disinterested, scientific, and useful labours of its honorary surgeon, Mr. F. Salmon; and it must have been no small gratification to that gentleman to partake of the substantial fare provided at the High-bury Tavern on Monday last, for nearly 150 persons, men and women, to whom he had been permitted, under Providence, to give, as it were, new life. The heartfelt manner in which the health of the honorary surgeon was received afforded satisfactory evidence of the affectionate regard in which his character is held. The chair was ably occupied by W. Eade, Esq., a member of the committee of management of the parent charity.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Last week the births of 779 boys and 852 girls, in all 1631 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-1856 the average number was 1430. The mortality of the metropolitan districts exhibits an increase. The deaths registered in London were in two preceding weeks 988 and 1061; in the week that ended on Saturday last they rose to 1209. The rate of mortality now prevailing is as high as the average rate, although the period from which the latter is derived includes the last week of July in 1849, when epidemic cholera had spread to a considerable extent, and was fatal in 783 cases.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the week ending July 27 were 784,476 lb., being 59,226 lb. less than in the previous week.

FIRE.—On Sunday several fires, attended with great loss of property, broke out at different parts of the metropolis; but, happily, no lives were lost. One of the fires—the premises occupied by Messrs. Headon and Co., wholesale druggists, in Bishopsgate-street Within—originated under somewhat singular circumstances. A number of globular bottles filled with castor oil had been placed on the lead flat at the top of the house, and also on racks erected thereon, for the purpose of purifying, when by some means the oil became ignited, and globe after globe filled with the same medicine also burst, adding to the fiery deluge.—A fire, attended with loss of life, happened early on Monday morning at No. 14, High Holborn. Some of the occupants effected a safe retreat. Four or five other persons were, however, unable to pass either up or down the stairs, owing to the violence of the flames. Fortunately, the Royal Society's fire escapes from Bedford-row and Hatton-garden stations, under the command of Conductors Edward Dunk and Harkwell, came up, and they rescued a person from one of the upper windows, and two other persons from the third floor. An apprentice was taken from the back part of the premises very much injured from the fire, and was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The efforts made for his rescue by one of the fire-escape conductors are deserving high commendation for the prompt energy displayed. Dunk took his escape down Gray's-inn-lane, and by its aid got over a high wall; having unshipped the ladder, he got over another wall equally high; after which he had to remove his ladder to another place, and then jump a considerable distance. He here found the apprentice laid on fire from head to foot. Dunk put the fire out, took him on his back and carried him up his ladder, and thence to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Little hope is entertained of the poor fellow's recovery. An elderly man named Chapel was burnt to death in the second floor. Several of the adjacent buildings were injured by the fire.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The Government has chartered two clipper ships, the *James Daines* and *Champion of the Seas*, belonging to the Black Ball line of packets, to take 2000 troops to India. These fast-sailing ships, which are the largest in England, are expected to outstrip the steamers on the outward voyage to Calcutta. The *James Daines* is one of the swiftest clipper ships in the kingdom, she having made the Australian voyage in sixty-three days. To get these ships ready to sail to India with dispatch about 100 men were employed upon each vessel at Liverpool in fitting up and provisioning for the important voyage. The owners confidently expect that the voyage will be completed in seventy days. Among the stores is a vast quantity of London porter.

VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.—A review of a portion of the constitutional force of the country will take place on Monday next, upon Nazing Mead, close to the Broxbourne station of the Eastern Counties Railway, at one o'clock p.m. The brigade will consist of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, of which the Prince Consort is the Colonel; the South Herts Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, Commandant Colonel the Earl of Verulam; and the Essex Yeomanry Artillery and Cavalry, under the command of Major Palmer. On the following day there will be races and games upon the same ground.

LORD ROBEY went on Monday morning to Aldershot to distribute the Sardinian medals to the officers and men entitled to them now at the camp.

SIR CHARLES WOOD, First Lord of the Admiralty, held his last levee this season at the Admiralty, Whitehall, on Thursday.

The officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards gave a banquet on Monday evening, at the Thatched-house Tavern, to Colonel Berkeley, who has exchanged with Colonel Brook, of the 23rd Regiment, and is about to proceed immediately to India. Colonel Moncrieff was in the chair.

HORSES FOR INDIA.—The East India Company have determined to have recourse to the Cape of Good Hope for a supply of horses for service in India. The following notice to the shipping interest has accordingly been issued from the East India House:—"Freight for Horses from the Cape of Good Hope for India.—Notice is hereby given to ship-owners, colliers, and exporters of coal to the Cape of Good Hope, and others trading with that colony and with India, that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope has authority to purchase such horses suited to cavalry purposes as may be procurable to the extent of 1000 horses, provided tonnage can be obtained for their conveyance to India. The Court of Directors of the East India Company therefore notify to the shipping interest in the United Kingdom that freight of that description may probably be in demand at the Cape of Good Hope."

A RURAL FETE will be given in Nuneham Park, near Oxford, on Tuesday next, in aid of the Great Western Railway Widows' and Orphans' Fund. The amusements will consist of archery, and dancing to the music of three bands, amidst the beautiful river and woodland scenery of the park. The charges, including the railway fares, will be very economical.

WESLEYAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The scheme which was broached about two years ago for an amalgamation of the Wesleyan Reformers and the Wesleyan Associationists, and respecting which many meetings have been held and much discussion excited, has now passed into effect, and the event has been celebrated in various towns of the kingdom by the members of the respective bodies with great rejoicing. The Wesleyan Association has been upwards of twenty years in existence as a community, and numbers nearly 20,000 members, well organised; they have no church in Newcastle. The Wesleyan Reformers are less organised, but a more numerous body, reckoning more than 40,000 members. Although many reform churches hesitate for the present in accepting any connection or arrangements, preferring complete independency, it is understood that gradually the amalgamation body just formed will attract and incorporate the entire of the reform societies, and form one efficient Methodist fraternity of not less than 60,000 members.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. G. Brighton, M.D., to Kentstown, Ireland; Rev. A. T. Lee to Cudaff, Derry; Rev. T. T. Macan, M.A., to Ballinade; Rev. F. G. Walker to Kilmaloda; Rev. J. S. Whiting, B.A., to Storrington, Sussex; Rev. R. Wynniatt, M.A., to Oaksey, Wilts. *Vicarages*: The Rev. C. P. Cotter to Stantonbury with New Bradwell, Bucks; Rev. J. Simpson to Shap, Westmorland. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. A. Irvie to Fivemile-town, Clogher; Rev. J. E. Jones to Eggleston, near Barnard Castle, Durham; Rev. B. A. Newcombe to St. Mark's Free Church, Drogheda. *Curacies*: The Rev. G. T. H. Barton to Wells, Diocese of Ossory and Ferns; Hon. and Rev. G. W. Bourke to Alnwick; Rev. B. Brunker to Ballyboy, Diocese of Meath; Rev. L. M. Carter to Milntown, Diocese of Armagh; Rev. J. C. Coghlan to Blesinton; Rev. T. Cooper to Clonmore, Diocese of Ossory; Rev. E. S. Corrie, M.A., to All Saints', Colchester; Rev. S. Craig to Athboy; Rev. G. French to Taughmaconnell, Killaloe; Rev. W. H. L. Gilbert, M.A., to Leighton-Buzzard; Rev. H. J. Gollock to St. Mary's, Cork; Rev. J. Hammond to Ballyhalbert, Down; Rev. — Hindey to Newton Abbot; Rev. P. L. Jameson to Mullaghglass; Rev. W. Johnson to Moira, Diocese of Down; Rev. J. N. Lightfoot to Coston, Devon; Rev. A. Likely to Kilmacrennan; Rev. J. D. Macdonald to Upper Langfield, Diocese of Derry; Rev. J. Morgan to Stradally, Cashel (temp.); Rev. C. C. Molloy to St. Bridget's, Dublin; Rev. T. Roe to Rosanalis; Rev. J. Staunton to Aghrim; Rev. O. J. Tibbatts to Ballingarry; Rev. T. Willis to Mountshannon, Diocese of Killaloe. *Assistant Curacies*: The Rev. G. Bradley to St. Michan's, Dublin; Rev. J. Fawcett to Monks-town; Rev. T. Mills to St. James', Dublin. *Chaplaincy*: The Rev. J. Crofton to the Union of Portnashangan. *Assistant Chaplaincies*: The Rev. W. P. Kerr to Swift's-alley Church, Dublin; Rev. H. L. Nicholson to the Mariners' Church, Kingstown. The Rev. G. Webster to be Reader and Preacher in Cork Cathedral. The Rev. C. J. Bayly to the Union of Tessaurean, Meath.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—The general committee of this society—of which her Majesty the Queen is Patron, and the Archbishop of Canterbury President—met on Monday; the Right Hon. the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the erection of seven churches, and towards enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in twenty-one churches, in different parts of the kingdom. This was the last meeting of the board for the present session, during which there has been a very considerable increase of applications, entailing a corresponding outlay on the part of the society.

THE OPEN-AIR SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S, BERMONDSEY.—These services have now been brought to a close for the present. The Rev. Wm. Duncan Long, M.A., again preached to another very large and attentive audience on Sunday evening. During the summer eleven services have been held, attended by upwards of 6000 people, at which more than 4000 tracts, &c., have been distributed. Four of these were held on Sunday evening, and were attended by about 1000 persons each service.

The Select Committee to whom the Ecclesiastical Corporations Bill and the Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill, were committed, report "That the object of the two bills committed to them is to a great extent the same, but the Committee are not prepared to recommend to the House to proceed further with the Ecclesiastical Corporations Bill."

The Bishop of Lincoln preached, on Thursday week, from a temporary pulpit erected in the churchyard of North Helsey, Lincolnshire, on the occasion of the opening of new schools in that parish. The congregation was so large that the church, which had lately been restored, could not contain it.

THE BISHOPRIC OF PERTH, AUSTRALIA.—The ceremony of consecrating the Venerable Matthew Blagden Hale, D.D., Archdeacon of Adelaide, to the newly-erected Bishopric of Perth, in Western Australia, took place on Saturday last, being the festival of St. James, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The consecrating prelates were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Ripon.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday a meeting of the friends of the Philanthropic Society took place at the residence of Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., for the purpose of presenting to the Rev. Sydney Turner, her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatories, an acknowledgment of his eminent services in the reformatory cause, and of his unwearied zeal in the establishment of the society's farm school at Red-hill. The treasurer, Mr. W. Gladstone, read to Mr. Turner an address, after which Mr. Milnes rose, and in offering to the acceptance of Mr. Turner a beautiful salver and cup, which formed part of the testimonial, alluded to the anxieties which Mr. Turner had experienced during the last sixteen years. A somewhat similar testimonial had previously been presented to Mr. Turner by the officers, workmen, and boys of the society's farm school at Red-hill, over which Mr. Turner has presided. It consisted of a beautifully-bound Bible, and a portrait of Mr. Turner, which the officers and boys offered to Mrs. Turner as a small return for the interest which lady has always taken in their welfare.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ADMIRAL SIR R. H. BROMLEY.

SIR ROBERT HOWE BROMLEY, third Baronet, of East Stoke, in the county of Nottingham, Admiral of the White, was the only son of Sir George, the second Baronet, by his wife, Hester, eldest daughter of Assheton, first Viscount Curzon. He was born the 28th Nov., 1778. He entered the Navy in 1791, and there went through a distinguished and laborious career. He was, when commanding the *Champion*, in 1803, constantly in daring and successful collision with the enemy's flotilla and batteries between Ostend and Havre. After subsequent service in North America, off the coast of Spain, and in the Bay of Biscay, he was placed on half-pay in 1803. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1837, and an Admiral in 1841. The gallant Admiral succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1808. He married, the 8th June, 1812, Anne, second daughter and coheir of Daniel Wilson, Esq., of Dallam Tower, in Westmorland, by which lady he leaves five sons and four daughters. Of these, the fifth son, Thomas, of the E.L.C.'s military service, married, recently, Clara, only child of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P. Two of the Admiral's daughters are married—viz., Lady Campbell, of Aberchill; and Mrs. Elwes, of Colesborn, Gloucestershire. Admiral Sir Robert Howe Bromley died on the 8th ult., at his seat, Stoke Hall, near Newark. He is succeeded by his second and eldest surviving son, Henry, late a Captain in the 48th Regiment, now the fourth Baronet, who has married twice, and has had a son by his first wife.

SIR T. B. LENNARD, BART.

SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, Bart., of Belhus, Essex, Horsford, Norfolk, and Clones, co. Monaghan, F.S.A., was the son and testamentary heir of Thomas Barrett Lennard, seventeenth Lord Dacre, whose surname and arms he assumed by sign-manual. He was born the 6th January, 1760, and married, first, the 15th February, 1787, Dorothy, daughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., by whom (who died the 26th October, 1830) he has had issue seven sons and four daughters, all of whom, except the two eldest sons, survive him. Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard married, secondly, the 20th June, 1833, Georgina Matilda, daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., and relict of Henry Dawkins Milligan, Esq., by whom he has also had issue. Sir Thomas, who for many years represented the county of Essex in Parliament, died on the 25th June last, at his residence, 40, Bryanston-square. He was, at the time, in his ninety-seventh year, and the most venerable of all the Baronets. He is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, the second Baronet, who is the only son of his eldest son, the late Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., M.P. for Maldon, and who married, in 1853, Emma, daughter of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart., and has issue.

GENERAL BEATTY.

GENERAL GEORGE BEATTY, of the Royal Marines, died recently in Dublin, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was First Lieutenant serving in the *Theseus* at the attack on Santa Cruz, Tenerife, 1797; and at the Nile, 1798. He acted on shore at the defence of Acre, 1799, where he was wounded. He was in command of the Marines landed from the *Blenheim* at the attack upon the French privateer *Harmonie*, at Martinique, in 1803. He was in the *Courageux* at the capture of the *Marengo* and the *Belle Poule* in 1806; and in the *Donegal* in the action with two French frigates in 1810. General Beatty was gazetted for his gallant conduct in 1799 and 1803. He received his seniority 20th June, 1855, and was appointed to one of the few good-service pensions for Royal Marines on the 23rd February, 1857.



H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON," 91 GUNS SHIPPING THE ENGLISH PORTION OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE AT EAST GREENWICH.—(SEE PAGE 107.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for papers, commented at great length on the Indian system of administration in all its aspects, and was replied to by the Duke of ARGYLL. After which several bills on the table were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord CASTLEROSSE brought up her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House of Commons with respect to the slave trade. The answer was ordered to be inserted in the journals.

In reply to a question from Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had received no official intimation of the occurrences which had taken place in the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands. He had, however, seen private letters, from which it appeared that great excitement had prevailed in the Ionian Chamber, arising, he believed, from a petition from Mr. Montgomery Martin to that House, presented by Sir J. Pakington, praying that the Ionian Islands might be allowed to send a representative to the British Legislature. It would be the duty of the Government to look narrowly after the proceedings of the Assembly.

INDIA.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Pakington, Lord PALMERSTON said that Government had received no telegraphic despatch from India up to that moment.

Mr. DISRAELI then proceeded to call attention to the state of affairs in India, and moved for the production of the following papers:—"First, a copy of any minute or despatch addressed to the Governor-General of India by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the late Major-General the Hon. G. Anson, dated on or about March, 1856, relative to the state of the Bengal army; secondly, a copy of a report on the organisation of the Bengal army, drawn up by the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, and transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G." The right hon. gentleman said, that when first the insurrection broke out he felt it to be his duty to put some questions to the Government; and from the answers which he had received he could not help inferring that the Government vastly underrated the importance of the occurrences in India. It was stated by hon. gentlemen connected with the Government to be a mere military mutiny, and to this point he would direct attention. It was of indispensable importance that they should understand the causes of the outbreak, in order to arrive at the proper remedy; and it therefore became important to know whether, indeed, it was a military mutiny or a national revolt. The two points, therefore, requisite to be considered were—first, the causes of the revolt; and next, the best measures to be adopted for its suppression. Hon. members were no doubt fully aware of the opinions of the fiery Napier, the sagacious Melville, and of Colonel Jacob, on the unsatisfactory condition of the Bengal army. For his own part, he believed the military revolt was less owing to professional grievances than to a wide-spread and deep-seated discontent, which, after alienating from us every influential class in the country, had at length drawn the army, which we had trained and disciplined ourselves, within its vortex. He believed that this discontent was to be traced to the change of policy which had taken place in the Government of India, a change which he should date from 1848. Prior to that time the policy was that of protecting the native Princes in their government as long as they observed the treaties that they entered into with us. Since then the policy pursued had been the very reverse. It had been the destruction of those nationalities, and the adoption of the dangerous system of annexation. This system was commenced on the demise of the Rajah of Sattara, whose adopted heir was set aside, thus violating a well-established custom of the East, and awakening alarm in the mind of every native Prince, which was not likely to be calmed on finding the territory of Sattara absorbed into the British empire. Another cause of discontent was said to be that the natives were alarmed at our tampering with their religion. There was no doubt great prejudice existed in England with respect to missionary enterprise in India, but he believed the disasters which had taken place could be in no way traced to missionary exertions. He believed the Hindoos had no objection whatever to theological controversy, but they did object to missionary operations in connection with governing power; and an appearance of this connection had been held out. He had heard that the Bible had appeared in some of the Hindoo schools, and that even schools for females had been established, in violation of Eastern prejudices. A law had also been passed to prevent a man from losing his property on changing his religion; and an act had most imprudently been passed removing every legal objection to the remarriage of a Hindoo widow. Another source of suspicion was to be found in the establishment of an influential society at Calcutta for the propagation of the Gospel. The right hon. gentleman, after referring to other circumstances calculated to create suspicion and discontent in the minds of the native population, said that the crowning occurrence towards completing the discontent was the annexation of Oude, the great mass of the Bengal army being subjects of the King of Oude, and who lost many of the rights and privileges they enjoyed under their own Sovereign. There was then but a pretext wanting for the outbreak, and that was found in the greased cartridges during the absence of the British forces in Persia and China. It was impossible to believe that Government should not have been aware of those dangerous symptoms, and if they were not he could not see the use of a Government either in India or England. Believing that the outbreak was national, and not merely military, he was of opinion the measures of the Government were not adequate to the emergency. They should instantly send a Royal commission to India to examine into the grievances of the natives. A proclamation should be issued that the Queen would not sanction the violation of treaties or the disturbance of property, and that she would respect their laws, their usages, and customs. The right hon. gentleman spoke for more than three hours, and sat down amidst considerable cheering.

Mr. V. SMITH thought the three hours' speech which they had listened to with so much pleasure was calculated to do—no good, but much mischief. The great consolation they had on receiving the disastrous intelligence from India was that the revolt was not national; and of that consolation the right hon. gentleman sought to deprive them, without having the smallest ground for his assumption that the native Princes were our enemies. After lamenting that such a mischievous oration should have been made by the right hon. gentleman, he said that the first paper asked for was, he believed, not in existence; and the other was one on which the Duke of Wellington had not thought proper to act, and which, therefore, it was not advisable to produce. He then replied at some length to the arguments of Mr. Disraeli, and concluded by remarking that if the House had no confidence in the Government of India, either at home or in the East, they should strike at it at once; but if they had confidence they would then, he trusted, suffer them to proceed in their own way.

Sir E. PERRY praised the course pursued by Mr. Disraeli, who had argued the case dispassionately, and without the slightest attempt to give a party character to a discussion which he could not regard as being either inopportune or inconvenient.

Mr. CAMPBELL deprecated such motions as that before the House, which would have no other effect than that of embarrassing the Government.

Mr. WHITESIDE dwelt upon the opinions and predictions of Sir C. Napier, which were always slighted by the Government because he was of a fiery disposition; in other words, because he fearlessly expressed what he believed to be the truth; as if that should have been considered.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the discussion was not calculated to serve the interests of either India or England. He believed that no only Sir C. Napier but Lord William Bentinck and the Duke of Wellington had expressed opinions unfavourable to the state of the Bengal army, and that a strict investigation was necessary into the whole subject of the condition of the native soldier. We had, however, trusted too much to the native army, which might amount to perhaps 300,000 men, and he believed it would be far better to have 50,000 British troops and 100,000 natives than an army of double the number all natives. The first question for the House of Commons, however, was, that the Queen's Government ought to be supported, and some resolution should be come to with a view to give strength to the hands of the Ministry. He, therefore, moved, as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, assuring her Majesty that the House would cordially support her in any measures that might be necessary to suppress the disturbances in India, and in any steps which might be taken with a view to affording permanent tranquillity to that important portion of her Majesty's dominions.

Sir F. BARING seconded the amendment. Mr. MANGLES did not believe that this was a national revolt, because as far as they had yet ascertained the facts they had received very general support from the native Princes; and from private letters he had himself received he had every reason to believe that the native population was by no means sympathising with the revolted sepoys.

Mr. LIDDELL asked the Speaker if the amendment was not wholly incongruous to the original motion?

Mr. AYRTON moved the adjournment of the debate. The House divided, and the motion for the adjournment was negatived by a majority of 203 to 79.

Mr. AYRTON said at that late hour he would not go into the question, but must say that the country was indebted to Mr. Disraeli for the admirable manner in which he had brought the subject under the consideration of the House.

After some observations from Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. DISRAELI replied, and withdrew his motion, satisfied with having placed his opinions upon record, and designated the line of policy which he believed the Government would be obliged ultimately to adopt.

After some remarks from Mr. T. BARING, commenting severely upon some of Mr. Disraeli's observations, and also upon the course he had pursued that night upon the affairs of India,

Lord PALMERSTON said he regretted that Mr. Disraeli should have selected such a crisis for bringing forward such a motion as that which

they had been discussing. He was willing, however, to let the speech of the right hon. gentleman go to the country with the antidote supplied by the speeches of Mr. V. Smith and Mr. Mangles. He would only say that he had seen the report of Sir C. Napier, which had nothing to do with the state of the Indian army, being altogether confined to the best mode of defending India from external attack, which Sir C. Napier at the time thought a possible occurrence. That report the Government did not think it right to produce; and he hoped the House would support the resolution of Lord John Russell, which he believed to be in accordance with public opinion.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said a portion of that report was, he believed, read by Mr. Mangles, and the noble Lord, therefore, ought to produce all the extracts that could prudently be produced.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had no objection to give extracts.

Mr. DISRAELI said he would be satisfied with extracts. The motion was then negatived without a division, and the amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

This bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, and after some observations from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord WENSLEYDALE.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

MILITIA BALLOT SUSPENSION BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested that further progress with this measure should be suspended until the arrival of the expected news from India. Intelligence he thought might be received rendering necessary an immediate embodiment of the militia.—Lord PANMURE contended that no cause existed for delaying the bill, which was then passed through Committee.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, it was resolved that no new bill, not a money bill, or considered specially important, should be read a second time in that House after the 17th of August.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early sitting the SPEAKER informed the House that he had received communications from the agents of the petitioners complaining of an undue election for the borough of Dover; and also from the agents of the petitioners complaining of an undue election for the borough of Beverley, to the effect that it was not their intention to proceed with those petitions. It was then ordered that no further proceedings should be taken with regard to the said petitions.

Several private bills were forwarded a stage.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

This bill was discussed in Committee, and considerable opposition offered to the measure. Ultimately Sir G. GREY consented to convert it into a mere Continuance Bill for one year, and under this arrangement the measure was allowed to pass through Committee.

On resuming at six o'clock,

Lord PALMERSTON (replying to Mr. Ewart) stated that the Government were still without further advice from India. A similar answer was given by his Lordship at a late period of the sitting to a question by Mr. Spooner.

Lord R. GROSVENOR, on account of the advanced period of the Session, withdrew his motion respecting the revision of the Liturgy.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Sir DE L. EVANS enquired upon the Government the necessity of providing a better system of education for officers in the army. He moved a resolution setting forth that a higher standard of professional instruction, and more complete provision for it than hitherto deemed requisite, ought to be established for the commissioned ranks of the army, but especially for the staff; that this would be best promoted by recourse to competitive examination of officers desiring to qualify themselves for the staff; by adopting the same principle, with such qualification as may be necessary, in examination of candidates nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for commissions in the cavalry and infantry; by preserving the present system of admission of cadets for the Ordnance Corps, by assured encouragements for proficiency and general fitness for advancement, and by the appointment of commissioners or a council of military and civilian members, empowered to direct the measures for accomplishing these objects.

Sir F. SMITH admitted the great importance of securing a better education among military officers. He thought, however, that this education should be given a practical tendency rather than be limited to intellectual and abstract knowledge.

General WINDHAM feared that competitive examination furnished a very inadequate test of military efficiency. The best qualifications of an officer were not of a character which official examiners could measure and appreciate. The gallant member proceeded to suggest various improvements in the general system of military organisation.

Sir W. WILLIAMS related instances showing the strictness with which the examining board at Sandhurst fulfilled their duties. He laid down the principle on which, in his opinion, the authorities should proceed, in order to secure an efficient class of officers for staff and other appointments in the military service.

Mr. PALK enlarged upon the injury suffered and injustice inflicted through the present system of army promotion, in which the claims of zeal and talent were regularly postponed to those of interest.

Sir J. RAMSDEN admitted that better military education was desirable, and that larger means should be provided for supplying and ensuring instruction among the rising class of officers. The Government accepted the responsibilities of this opinion, and were now engaged in perfecting a comprehensive scheme of education, which they hoped before long to lay before Parliament.

After a few words from Colonel NORTH,

Lord STANLEY agreed that competitive examination was inappropriate for the candidates for military service. Such a test, he believed, would deprive the army of many officers distinguished for bravery and zeal, though below par as respects mere book learning.

Mr. S. HERBERT observed that the competitive system was now under trial in the Ordnance Corps, and by the results he should be inclined to determine the application of that system to the line.

Major WARBURTON expressed his gratification at the commencement of the educational scheme promised by the Government to the army.

General CODRINGTON commented upon some of the details of the proposed scheme.

Lord A. CHURCHILL having spoken,

Lord PALMERSTON submitted that the resolution presented by Sir De Lacy Evans might be expediently withdrawn, as tending to fetter the discretion of the Government, who were actively endeavouring to carry out the object in view. The principles on which extended education should be provided among military officers were already in great measure established, and the details of the future scheme were being rapidly brought into practical shape. On some points the plan was still under consideration, and he trusted that the House would leave the matter in the hands of the executive.

Sir DE L. EVANS consented to modify his motion, by omitting the unreserved recommendation of the competitive principle, and in this shape the resolution was put and agreed to unanimously.

THE BANK ACTS.

Mr. GREER moved a resolution for instructing the Committee on the Bank Acts to extend their inquiry to any other enactments affecting currency and banking; but, after a few remarks from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the motion was withdrawn.

GALWAY BOROUGH.

Colonel FRENCH moved that a new writ should be ordered to issue for the county of the town of Galway, that election having been declared void.—Mr. CLIVE opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying for an inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the late and former elections for Galway borough. In support of this proposition the hon. member read various passages from the evidence collected by the Election Committee, of which he had been chairman.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND and other members having spoken on the question, the motion for issuing a new writ was negatived without a division, and the amendment adopted.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Colonel FRENCH then moved the issue of a new writ for the county of Mayo.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called attention to the facts disclosed before the Election Committee, and moved as an amendment that the Irish Attorney-General should be directed to prosecute the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Conway, two Roman Catholic priests, who had, as it was alleged, interfered illegally in the late election for Mayo.

After considerable discussion (in which Lord Palmerston joined, supporting the amendment),

The House divided—For issuing the Mayo writ, 29; against, 153.

The amendment was then put as a substantive motion, but

Mr. BRADY immediately moved the adjournment of the debate.

On a division this motion was negatived by a majority of 149 to 16.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD then moved that the issue of a writ for Mayo should be suspended during the present Session.

Another division took place, in which the motion was carried by 128 ayes to 21 noes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee.

SUPERANNUATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Superannuation Bill was resumed by Mr. RICH, who opposed the measure, believing it to be imperfect, unjust, useless, and wasteful. It would, he argued, lead to a serious expenditure, for which there was no plea of justice or necessity.—

Lord NAAS, who had brought forward the measure, explained and defended the bill at considerable length.—Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the bill, believing that the civil servants of the public, according to the principle of supply and demand, were over rather than under paid.—Mr. DISRAELI approved of the measure, considering that the rate of remuneration paid to the public servants ought to be occasionally revised.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER viewed the question in three aspects—as a matter of feeling, of justice, and of expediency. On the first ground he admitted that much might be said for the bill, but denied that it was either just or expedient.—The House divided, when there appeared: For the second reading, 171; against, 111; majority against the Government, 60. The bill was then read a second time.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in postponing the second reading of the Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill, stated that Baron Rothschild contemplated a step which might result in that hon. member taking his seat without the necessity of obtaining an Act of Parliament.

The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

ELECTION PETITIONS BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Election Petitions Bill, Mr. B. OSBORNE stated various circumstances connected with the petition presented against his return for Dover, and which had been since abandoned. Some clauses in the bill were passed, when, at a quarter to six o'clock, further progress was suspended.

Leave was given to bring in a bill continuing for another year the General Board of Health Act.

Lord R. GROSVENOR reported from the Gloucester City Election Committee that Mr. W. Price and Alderman Carden were duly elected.

INDIAN NEWS.

In reply to Mr. Hildyard, Lord PALMERSTON confessed that he could not explain why the Government despatches from India were only received in the course of that morning, though private persons had obtained advices in the course of Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in asking for the production of a certain proclamation of the Governor-General of India, in which he stated that it was the intention of the Government to respect the religious feelings of the natives, complained of the delay that had taken place in the communications between the different departments of India. He was almost induced to think that the Government of India was now in the hands of clerks and secretaries, instead of in those of the supreme authorities. Unless those evils were remedied, he apprehended that the worst results would follow.

Earl GRANVILLE said the Government would have no objection to the production of the document asked for. He then vindicated the conduct of the Governor-General, and stated that every letter he had seen lately from India concurred in stating that Lord Canning, by his demeanour in the present emergency, had risen in the estimation of all parties, and had shown himself fully equal to the difficulties of his position.

After a few words from Lord Panmure, the Duke of Argyll, and the Earl of Ellenborough, in reply, the subject dropped.

The Reformatory Schools Bill, the Reformatory Institutions Bill, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, the Banking Bill, and the Industrial Schools Bill, severally passed through Committee.

The Boundaries of Land (Ireland) Bill, and the Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill, were each read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed—viz., Militia Ballots Suspension Bill, and the Public Health Act (Aldershot) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took his seat at twelve o'clock.

POLICE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The morning sitting was principally occupied by the consideration of the clauses of the above bill in Committee. The measure ultimately passed through that stage.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN GUARANTEE BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Sir JOHN TRELAUNY objected to the conduct of the Colonial Government in connection with their dealings in land, and to any guarantee being given by that House for repaying a loan of £500,000 raised for colonial purposes. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the object of the bill was to enable the New Zealand Colonies to raise money for the purpose of extricating themselves from financial difficulties, and as the guarantee might be given without risk he hoped the House would assent to the measure.

Mr. GILPIN supported the amendment.

Mr. HENLEY was addressing the House when the Speaker interposed to stop the discussion at ten minutes to four o'clock.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Lord CASTLEROSSE brought up her Majesty's answer to the address of the House on the Indian mutiny, of which her Majesty expressed her approbation.

The House then suspended business (at four o'clock) until six o'clock.

THE SLIGO ELECTION TRIALS.

Mr. SOMERS asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he had received any information respecting the recent trials at Sligo arising out of the late elections, and the systematic exclusion of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion from the juries empanelled to try the traversers?

Mr. H. HERBERT said the jury at the trials referred to were originally empanelled for one trial, and when that was disposed of the other persons were asked whether they had any objection to be tried by that jury. They replied in the negative, and, therefore, it was a matter of no moment whether the members of the jury were Protestants or Catholics.

ATMOSPHERE OF THE HOUSES.

Mr. ADDERLEY asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he had any plan for the prevention of the pestilential stench which came every evening into every window on the river front of the Houses of Parliament?

Sir B. HALL said the drainage of the metropolis rested, not with him, but with the Metropolitan Board of Works, whose attention he had, within the last few days, directed to the subject of the inconveniences suffered in that House from the stench complained of.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Lord PALMERSTON (in reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald) said her Majesty's Government did not intend to offer any further opposition to the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON it was resolved that, for the remainder of the Session, orders of the day should take precedence of notices of motion on Tuesdays.

THE INDIAN NEWS.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Mr. Stafford, said he could not explain the delay which had occurred in the receipt of their Indian intelligence by the Government, but inquiry had been made at Trieste by telegraph, the result of which proved that no fault was attributable to the Government officially.

DIVORCES AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of this bill, and, in doing so, remarked upon the groundlessness of the alarm which had been excited by the introduction of the bill into the other House, an alarm for which there was no foundation, as there was no new principle involved in the measure; but only an exclusion of a practice which, as a matter of fact, had long existed.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He was opposed to the measure on scriptural grounds, because it not only allowed the remarriage of divorced parties, but actually rendered it imperative on the clergy to marry them to other parties, should they present themselves before them for that purpose. This, he contended, was an oppressive enactment upon the clergy; and, as the Attorney-General had declared it to be an essential part of the bill, he thought that the House was bound to reject the bill altogether. He believed the measure to be contrary to their religion, and that it could only be carried out by a wholesale persecution of the clergy.

Mr. Alderman CUBITT seconded the amendment.

Mr. DRUMMOND said the bill did badly what it professed to do, and attempted to do that which it had no right to do. Both the Eastern and Western Churches were opposed to divorce, and even the traditions of the Church held a similar principle; and tradition in spiritual matters was equivalent to the *lex non scripta*, or common law, in civil matters. They might pass their Divorce Bill, but their doing so would not prove that it was not in direct contravention of the Bible from the first chapter to the last.

Mr. LYON also opposed the bill.

Mr. FULLER would vote for the second reading, but had strong objections to that part of the bill rendering it imperative on the clergy to marry the guilty parties if they should require it. He also objected to other portions of the measure, which he hoped would be remedied in Committee.

Mr. WIGRAM declared his intention to support the amendment, because he thought that there was no urgency for the measure, and that it was impossible that so important a question could be properly considered at that late period of the session.

After a lengthened discussion Mr. GLADSTONE moved the adjournment of the debate.

On a division Mr. Gladstone's motion was negatived by a majority of 188 to 125.

Ultimately, upon the motion of Lord LOVAIN, the debate was adjourned until the following night.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

GERMAN artists—nay, and many English artists—are delighted to receive the hearty approbation which Dr. Waagen has just recorded in print in favour of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. The learned Professor concludes a very useful little volume—"What to Observe in the Manchester Exhibition"—with this parting word of praise:—"I close," he says, "my observations with the wish that everybody who takes the slightest interest in the Fine Arts may profit by this first-rate, and probably unique, opportunity of having the greatest enjoyment and the amplest instruction." In some points critics, and those of note, will differ from the Doctor; thus, his quarrelling with a Jansen (the portrait of Sir John Pennington), and calling it a Vandyck, he will find very few to indorse; while hundreds will sympathise with the proper pride he expresses in finding so many approved judges confirming his opinion that the once so-called Ghirlandajo in Mr. Labouchere's collection is a genuine easel picture from the pencil of Michael Angelo. Mr. Labouchere may, indeed, be proud of his noble acquisition. The nation, shame to say, refused to purchase it even at a comparatively small sum. The then President of the Royal Academy, whose influence lost us also the Sir Thomas Lawrence drawings, was Sir Martin Archer Shee—a gentleman certainly a capital after-dinner speaker, most agreeable withal, but not much of an artist or a judge of art.

Authors are talking about a new dictionary of the English language which the great publishing-houses in London are taking up "in spirit congenial with the trade." A noble scheme (so it is called) has been laid before the Row and Albemarle-street, and the leading firms are committed to give us a new dictionary, to supersede Johnson and Richardson. We are to hear very little more of Johnson's Dictionary, or Richardson's Dictionary; and, as for Webster and Todd, they are to disappear as authorities, and the quotation prices at which they will soon sell at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, and Willis and Sotheby's, will be lamentably low—a "fearful sacrifice quotation." Then the Philological Society, with Trench, and Furnival, and Coleridge, have a proposal with respect to the present state of English lexicography. The society has formed within itself a special committee, for the purpose of collecting English words and idioms hitherto unregistered. The committee invite communications and distribute rules. They at first very properly confine their labours to the less-read authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and call attention to the unworked mines for dictionary-makers of authors of repute, like Philemon, Holland, Henry Moore, and Bishop Hacket. Thus some competent person is to read certain authors for words alone, and to extract such words with due attention to the passage and the page, and contribute the result to the society. The idea is most excellent. Take an instance from their illustrations of their plan. Then the earliest examples given in Johnson or Richardson of the word "yacht" is from "Cook's Voyages;" leading the student to believe that a yacht was a novelty early in the reign of King George III.—which, indeed, it was not, for Evelyn mentions it in his "Memoirs" as a yacht or pleasure-boat just one hundred years before. One suggestion we will add, that the committee should instance certain words for which they are anxious to obtain the earliest examples of their use. We will name two in which Johnson and Richardson are sadly deficient—*Toast* (a health) and *Toad-eater*. Now, if any correspondent will give us any printed example of the use of the former word prior to 1680, and of the latter prior to 1740, we shall be obliged, in common, we believe, with our many readers. The secretary of the society is Derwent Coleridge, Esq.; his address "Philological Society, Somerset House." Careful readers cannot send too many dated and pagged instances, which we hope the society will print on one side only, and on thin paper, for the sake of enabling its members and the public to paste the additional illustrations in their copies of Johnson and Richardson.

Playgoers of the Charles Lamb school had a real treat on Wednesday last at the Adelphi in seeing a veteran and deservedly a public favourite, T. P. Cooke, in his part of *William*, in Jerrold's admirable drama of "Black-eyed Susan." Though turned three score and ten, and enjoying the ease which his labours have given largely, we are happy to think, in aid of his retirement, and therefore out of practice, he returned to the part like a fine-specified sailor of five-and-twenty, and danced the hornpipe like Sir Philip Sidney's shepherd, who piped as if he never would grow old. And what admirable English acting it was! It made even Buckstone funnier than usual, and the lessee of the Haymarket is never barren of fun. This "In Remembrance Fund" must be mounting up. It is already £2000. That authors can efficiently help their own craft this in *memoria* matter is a striking illustration.

The talk of the studios relates chiefly, if not entirely, to the Westminster Hall competition for the Wellington monument in St. Paul's. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the exhibition is not a favourable illustration of the state of British sculpture. There is not any original conception in the whole range, and it is a large one, of competition models. There is more of Farrance than Flaxman, more of Gunter and Grange, than of the great masters. The Duke is almost invariably mast-headed, with all the New-road allegorical attendants which have served sculptors for how many centuries. There is little to show that the mind has been at work as much as the hand. The modelling is often good, the leading idea too often either puerile or threadbare. Will the judges copy the example of the committee for the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square? It was the Duke who decided that Nelson's monument should be Raiton's column. Perhaps General Codrington or General Windham may decide in this instance; or what objection could there be to a naval hero—say Sir Charles Napier?

Who can answer better than Mr. Murray the teasing question which is put to us at every dinner party—"When are we to have Dr. Livingston's work?" Not this term, said a mild wag from one of the Inns of Court, for it is an interminable long time in coming out. Hot weather is said to be peculiarly provocative of bad legal puns.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—A bill, as amended in committee, for regulating the presentation and withdrawal of election petitions was printed on Monday. It is provided by this measure that any petitioner desirous of withdrawing his election petition may petition the House for that purpose, setting forth the grounds for such withdrawal, and thereupon, by leave of the House, the petition may be withdrawn, the petitioner being only liable in such case to the payment of the costs of the sitting member or other party complained of. Any one not completing his recognisances to proceed, or withdrawing his petition without leave, as aforesaid, to pay double costs to sitting member or party complained of, or any party admitted to oppose the prayer of such petition; the agent presenting such petition to be personally liable to the payment of such costs. No petition for leave to withdraw is to be received unless an affidavit made by petitioner and his agent that such withdrawal is bona fide, and without compromise or collusion. The agent for conducting or opposing an election petition must be first admitted as a Parliamentary agent.

TOLLS ON PERAMBULATORS.—The question, "Are perambulators liable to toll?" has been decided before the magistrates at Totnes. The decision was in favour of the nursery, and the tolltaker was condemned to the costs.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The coming week will bring the performances at this theatre to a final close, the last night being fixed for Thursday next. On Monday "La Figlia" will be played for the last time, together with the last scene of "Lucia." On Tuesday there will be a concluding performance of "Don Giovanni," making the run of this opera during the present season thirteen nights in all. The "Nozze di Figarro," with a cast almost as strong as that of "Giovanni," will be once more performed on Wednesday, and the permanent favourite "La Traviata," with the National Anthem and the first act of the "Puritani," will close the performance on Thursday, August 6th; after which we understand that the principal members of the company will immediately commence their promised visits to the chief provincial towns.

The following is an account of the provincial campaign of the operatic stars:—Piccolomini, Spezia, Ortolani, Belart, Belletti, Benaventano, Rossi, and Giuglini will appear in Italian operas at Manchester, from 10th to 15th August; Bradford, 17th August; Bristol, from 20th to 24th August; Plymouth, 26th to 28th August; Liverpool, 31st August to 4th September; Glasgow, 7th, 9th, and 11th September; Edinburgh, 8th and 10th September; Dublin, 10th October.

THE LYCEUM closed last night, with "La Favorita," and the little Italian comedy "La Collerica," in which Madame Ristori appeared. At this theatre there are to be no extra nights or reduced prices.

AT THE SURREY GARDENS there has been a "grand Military Festival," in aid of the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Seacole—a lady who has well earned the nation's gratitude for services (though in a humbler sphere) akin to those which have shed such lustre on the name of Miss Nightingale. A committee, composed of many of our most distinguished military men, are engaged in testifying the feelings of the army towards her, in the form of a substantial provision for her and her family; and the arrangements of this military festival, given under their auspices, were committed to the experienced hands of M. Jullien. It consisted of musical performances on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The orchestra was immense, formed by Jullien's own band, together with the bands of the regiments of Guards, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Marines, and the 11th Hussars. Among the vocal performers were Madame Rudersdorf, M. and Madame Gassier, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The music was of that description which is generally heard at Jullien's entertainments; but the various full pieces, especially the military quadrilles, were performed with extraordinary power and effect. The gardens and the splendid music-hall were crowded every evening; and Mrs. Seacole, as soon as she was recognised, was greeted with loud cheers and every demonstration of enthusiasm.

AT the approaching Worcester Festival, the general arrangements of which we mentioned last week, the programme of the Thursday evening's concert contains an interesting novelty—the overture to Mr. Frank Mori's new MS. opera of "Genevra," a work not yet brought before the public. We have had the means of judging of the merits of this opera, which, when known, will raise still higher the reputation of this distinguished composer.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—A series of Italian operas, under the direction of Mr. Beale, is to be given at the Princess' Theatre at the close of the present dramatic season. The company will include Mme. Grisi, Mme. Alboni, Mme. Gassier, Signor Mario, Herr Formes, and other distinguished artists from the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre. In every instance pains will be taken to give full effect to the music by strict attention to orchestral and choral accessories.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL are giving their comic and musical entertainment, "Patch Work," at Bath and Bristol, with much success. This entertainment is compounded of singing, music, dramatic portraiture, anecdote, wit, whim, and fancy, and altogether forms a two hours' elegant and agreeable amusement.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—The regular management of this theatre has again resumed business on its own account; and on Monday Mr. B. Webster, Madame Celeste, Mr. Wright, and Mr. P. Bedford reappeared in Bourcault's new drama, "George Darville." All were well received; and, perhaps, the pathos of Mr. Webster and of Madame Celeste was never more powerfully illustrated. Wright, with his little family, was also in good humour. Mrs. Arden played *Patty*, in place of Miss Wyndham, who has seceded from the theatre.

Wednesday was devoted to the Jerrold Fund. "The Rent Day" and "Black-eyed Susan" were performed. This is the last of the tributes to his memory announced in the original programme. It was distinguished by special peculiarities highly honourable to all concerned. For instance, the parts of *Martin* and *Rachel Heywood* were supported by Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste; that of *Silver Jack* by the veteran Mr. H. Wallack, its original representative. *Polly Briggs* found her match in Mrs. Keeley; and *Hyslop* his in Mr. Paul Bedford. Mr. T. P. Cooke shone gloriously in *William*, played with youthful vigour, and astonished even his admirers. Miss M. Oliver played *Susan*, and Mr. Buckstone *Gnatbrain*. With such casts, the two pieces went "merrily as a marriage-bell." Mr. Albert Smith, too, delivered an address, which was written by Mr. Tom Taylor.

HAYMARKET.—A juvenile lady, by name Miss Anna Maria Quin, who has recently been performing in Australia, made her debut here on Wednesday as the six characters in "The Actress of All Work." We are informed that she is but nine years old, and have no doubt but that she is a clever little girl, with some remarkable eccentricities both natural and acquired. Miss Quin also pronounces French tolerably, and dances exceedingly well. We cannot, however, commend the exhibition as judicious, because not likely ultimately to prove beneficial to the young artiste.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. Henry Mayhew opened, on Monday, what he calls a "Curious Conversation," and which consists of personations selected from our street eccentricities. He informed his audience (which was numerous) that he had enjoyed many opportunities of witnessing in real life the characters which he was about to represent. He then assumed the garbs of a Costermonger, a Jew, a Street-patterer, a Professional Beggar, an Old Watercress Seller, and the Punch and Judy performer. In all these he was much applauded; and, for the wit, humour, and histrionic skill combined in it, his entertainment deserves success.

COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

(To the Editor.)

PROBABLY most of your readers will recollect the Coloured Engravings lately issued with some of your Numbers. I have now to inform you of a most extraordinary purpose they have served in one of our Eastern Isles. A brother of mine, who was lately travelling in Ceylon, happened to enter a Buddhist temple in the neighbourhood of Colombo. While the high priest was conducting him through it, he came to a sort of shelf or low table where the various articles offered to the god are deposited by his followers. What was his surprise on finding, amidst a marvellous collection of articles, the three Coloured Engravings of the Queen, Lord Cranworth, and the late Speaker of the House of Commons, which had no doubt been solemnly offered to him by a devotee! It is hardly possible that any other copies of these could have met with so singular a fate.—D. D., Liverpool.

ELECTION SATURDAY AT ETON.—The Eton College annual festival took place on Saturday last, and was attended by a large assembly of nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom. At eleven o'clock, the time announced for the commencement of the speeches, the upper school displayed the usual numerous and brilliant company of rank and fashion. The whole of the speakers without exception displayed much eloquence and rhetorical skill, particularly Mr. Cleasby, Mr. Mott, and Mr. Stanley, who were warmly applauded. At three o'clock the grand banquet took place in the ancient hall of the College. At seven o'clock, the company having repaired to the Brocas, the boats were manned by their respective crews, who, after pulling to Windsor-bridge, left for Surley Hall. All the crews landed at "Surley" and partook of the customary *al fresco* repast, and after drinking the usual complimentary toasts they again manned their boats and returned to Windsor, where they were greeted by the cheers of thousands of spectators, who lined the bridges, wharves, and every available spot on the banks of the Thames. The display of fireworks by M. Coton, which followed while the boats rowed before the spectators, was of a more splendid character than usual. Shortly after ten o'clock the band played the National Anthem and the boys returned to the College.

MODELS FOR THE MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

We now proceed, as promised last week, to notice in detail the principal designs for the Wellington monument, a second visit having confirmed our impression of the extravagant multiplication of figures. In fact, the large sum of £20,000 has created an impression on many artists' minds that a simple design could not absorb this sum. Hence the profusion of Deaths, Histories, Victories, and Britannias. They have thought only of form, and not of colour; and have altogether ignored the fact of the poverty, bareness, and dulness of the interior of St. Paul's, as contrasted with St. Mark's of Venice, Sultan Moeyed of Cairo, &c., where the beauty arises very much from brilliancy of colour and value of material, such as porphyry and mosaic. Another difficulty has been not to repeat or recall the existing statues of the Duke, of which there are so many all over the country.

No. 11 is of most ornamental early Renaissance; but this style is shown rather in the bas-reliefs than in the contours, which are comparatively simple. But we apprehend that this style would not agree with that of the Cathedral.

No. 36, with the motto "Past away," we thought charming, and free from crowding of objects. It represents gates being closed by an allegorical figure. The Angel of Death completes the tale; and History, in another corner, records the deeds of the hero in appropriate pathos, purity, and simplicity: none of the designs gave us more satisfaction than No. 36.

No. 78, "Deeds not words," is a sarcophagus surmounted by a cove. A recumbent effigy of the hero lies in the sarcophagus, and the whole is surmounted by a female figure depositing a laurel wreath, in which the artist has attained a graceful tranquillity of effect.

No. 76. A mausoleum in a parallelogram, with bas-reliefs, representing the triumphs of Wellington. They are of so great merit and purity that we presume the artist to be a sculptor by profession. We are informed by a placard that all the objects represented on this tomb are intended to illustrate one great and sublime moral, that all human greatness must terminate in death. The figures on this design are numerous but admirably harmonised. The design of the tomb itself appears to be a transfer of a not uncommon antique type.

Nos. 57 and 60, with the motto "Students," are of a similar design to each other, and apparently by the same hand. On the base are the faint outlines of a sarcophagus, and above are allegorical figures, combined with an architectural design which is well filled up without crowding or incongruity. In the centre we find History recording the character of the Duke, and informing mankind that "Peace was his aim, Duty was his guide, Genius and British Valour his means." But we think that the inscriptions ought to have been either all in English or all in Latin, and not a mixture.

No. 48, "Du Courage," is a sarcophagus placed below a triumphal arch, which is crowned by a statue of the Duke. Allegorical figures of Truth and Duty impose hands on the sarcophagus. The arch here comes in with good effect, and the figures are not too many for the architectural design. This is more than we can say for No. 44, which is topheavy from its angelic appendages. One may suppose immortal females to be transparent, or without specific gravity; but, as a simple matter of contour in plaster, we conceive that No. 44 has still his grammar of proportion to learn.

In No. 38 the artist has fallen into what we conceive to be a solecism. We have the mortal remains of the hero recumbent on a sarcophagus, and the man himself in full vigour standing on the first floor. The Duke of Wellington performed many wonderful feats, but certainly not that of being dead and alive at one and the same time.

Surely Nos. 8 and 31 were intended to be caricatures. It is more agreeable to praise than to condemn; but how could the authors of those productions suppose that they could cause anything but laughter?

Notwithstanding these incongruities, there are several designs in this collection which, if executed, will not be unworthy to find a place in the noblest of the temples reared by the genius of Wren. We remark No. 21, as distinguished by a severe antique serenity and elegance as well as an agreeable symmetry. The hero is represented on a pedestal, and the attendant figures below on the angles.

Most of the monuments represent Wellington only as a warrior. No. 19 attempts to give him in the double function of warrior and legislator. One set of allegorical figures represents War, Victory, &c., with reliefs of Waterloo and Assaye. Another set represents Commerce, Legislation, Plenty, Industry, &c. In this monument we were pleased with the base, which is not overcrowded with figures.

No. 14 appears to us to have very great merit, but we are afraid that it is not likely to be popular. It represents the Duke, in his field-marshal's uniform, reposing in the sleep of death, and above the tomb an architectural baldaquin of the Byzantine style, with round stilted arches. This is not to be executed in marble, but in the most brilliant colours; i.e., porphyry columns, mosaics, &c. In this way the £20,000 would be expended in a rich and brilliant manner; but retaining simplicity of design, and without that vulgar multiplication of allegorical figures, a fashion introduced by Michael Angelo in his tomb of the Medici, and carried to extravagance by Bernini and other men of the *sei cento*. Unfortunately the style of the Lower Empire is decidedly unpopular. But this design is susceptible of great beauty of colour.

We have praised those which seem to us to attain simplicity without baldness or poverty of invention, which is, in fact, the most difficult feat in sculpture and architecture; but there are many designs that are admirable in part which we have not particularised. How excellent, for instance, the lower part of 65, were the statue in the upper part a good one and disencumbered of angels and flags!

Most of the designs are too lofty even for St. Paul's. What that cathedral wants is, not vast monuments, but a few more of rich materials.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIS IN 24 HOURS.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
July 22	29.933	65.5	58.9	80	9	59.8	75.3	SW. W. NW.	Miles	Inches
" 23	29.965	68.6	61.7	80	7	59.8	78.8	SW. WNW.	273	.050
" 24	29.872	69.4	61.3	77	1	58.7	79.7	SSW. SW.]	253	.006
" 25	29.851	64.1	52.0	67	4	59.8	74.3	SW. W.	518	.000
" 26	29.975	62.9	49.1	63	5	49.0	73.8	SW. W.	347	.000
" 27	29.890	66.4	58.2	76	7	60.0	74.8	SW. W.	202	.025
" 28	29.983	62.9	52.3	70	4	60.0	72.4	WNW. NNW.	429	.001

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

MADemoiselle VICTOIRE BALFE.

We mentioned last week Mademoiselle Balfé's first appearance in her second character, *Lucia*. She repeated this performance on Tuesday to a crowded house, and with (if possible) even increased success. Her self-possession was greater, and she was able to give full and unconstrained expression to the inspirations of her genius and feeling. In the scenes where *Lucy* is so cruelly deceived by her brother into the belief that her lover has forsaken her—where *Edgar* reappears at the moment when she has signed the fatal contract, and where she is seen, for the last time, a raving maniac—the young actress melted every heart by her simple and natural pathos. Her singing, from beginning to end, could not have been surpassed by any vocalist of the day. And all this variety of excellence she has attained before she has reached the age of twenty.

Mlle. Balfé was born on the 1st of September, 1837, in the Rue de la Victoire, Paris. From her infancy she showed a great love for

music; and, at an early age, evinced an inclination for the stage. She studied the pianoforte, first at the Conservatoire, and afterwards in London, under our eminent teacher, Sterndale Bennett, by whose lessons she became an excellent performer. Her father having tried her voice, and resolved to have her instructed in the art of singing, she was placed in 1853 under the care of Signor Garcia, with whom she practised the *solfeggio* for two years. Balfe took her to Italy that she might prosecute her studies there; but, after some time, not approving of the system of tuition now pursued in that country, he took her further musical education into his own hands. The fruits of well-directed study, as well as her natural gifts of voice and talent, have been conspicuous in her public appearances since her debut, a few weeks ago, at the Royal Italian Opera. When she first came forward in the "Sonnambula" she had never sung before an audience even of friends; yet she exhibited all the method, finish, and style of an accomplished vocalist; while her graces and attractions, with her singular dramatic genius, at once gained the favour of the public, and gave the promise—we may almost say the assurance—of a most brilliant career.

GRAND FETES AND CRICKET MATCH AT ENVILLE HALL.

THE Enville fêtes have obtained a celebrity far beyond their immediate neighbourhood. They are the talk and marvel of the midland counties—an annual gift from a noble Lord to the toiling thousands of the "black country"—a modern realisation of those fairy splendours which the Caliph Haroun Alraschid set before his people in "the golden prime" of the "Arabian Nights."

For five years the kind liberality of the noble owner of Enville Hall and its unrivalled gardens has provided these costly entertainments for the gratification of his many friends and poorer neighbours; and each year it has seemed as though the point of perfection had been fully reached, and that nothing more was left to be achieved. During the last twelve months considerable improvements have been effected in various parts of the gardens, and important additions have been made to their extent, as well as to their numberless attractions. The gardens and pleasure-grounds are nearly one hundred acres in extent (this is exclusive of the woods and sheep-walk); and, when we state that the illuminations in the more ornamental portions of the gardens are spread over a space of fifty acres, such of our readers as have not had the good fortune to be spectators of the magical scene will be enabled to form a slight idea of its grandeur, and of the extensive character of the necessary constructions.

The first cricket match of the season (between the Household Brigade and Lord Stamford's side, assisted by professional players) came off during the first week of the present month; but the illuminations and the fireworks were sadly interfered with by the unpropitious state of the weather. The second and concluding fête of the season began on Thursday last, and will end this day (Saturday). The illuminations of the gardens and the fireworks (weather permitting) were to take place on the first night of the fêtes. As we gave an illustration of a similar scene in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 2nd, 1856, we have this year illustrated the Enville Cricket-ground, from a drawing by Cuthbert Bede. As it is the largest and best cricket-ground in the world, a short description of it may not be unacceptable or out of place. It is, perhaps, needless to state that it has been laid out at the sole expense as well as from the designs of its noble owner, who is, the President of the Marylebone

Club, and who, in addition to this official position, occupies a high place in the cricketing world as a bowler, batsman, wicket-keeper, and fielder. Lord's cricket-ground is seven acres in extent; the Enville ground is upwards of eleven acres. Of this the space levelled for play is six acres and a half, which space throughout its whole extent is literally as smooth and even as a billiard-table, and is, of course, only kept so by the most constant care, and by the continual use of the

completeness, and present themselves in groups as distinctly comic and tragic as we see in a Dutch battle-piece, where some are carousing and others committing murder. They have all the exclusiveness of chessmen—each has his own move, and stands in his own square. They are as careful of their identity as though they expected to be sworn to.

But we are told that all this is owing to our age, which demands

mowing-machine, drawn by horses with clogged feet. This level space is kept free for play, as is the rest of the ground, except the upper portion near to the hall, where the spectators assemble and the tents are pitched. Lord's ground, however, is not, like the Enville ground, a perfect level throughout its whole extent, but varies as much as three feet from the horizontal line. The Enville ground, therefore, takes the precedence of Lord's, and must be accounted the finest cricket-ground in the world. The view, to a spectator standing on its lower side and looking up towards the hall and gardens, is exceedingly picturesque. During a match a range of snowy tents, surmounted by flags of various hues, is pitched upon the upper side and to the right of the ground. These snowy tents dotted over the sunny green ground, the bright waving flags, and the players in their cricketing flannels and scarlet and blue dresses, give great variety of colour to the scene; while nothing can be finer than the dark background of the wooded heights, relieved by the gleaming glass of the great conservatory, and the upward rush of the fountains sparkling far above the tree-tops.

The present cricket match at Enville is between Lord Stamford's Twenty-two and the All England Eleven. Next week we shall be able to record the result of the game, which, with the illuminations of the gardens, has during the last three days been the theme of conversation in the midland counties, and attracted many thousands to Lord Stamford's charming Staffordshire seat.

SKETCHES OF STAGE FAVOURITES. MR. WEBSTER.

THERE is some value in a theory; it at least implies reflection, which is a fact to one's advantage, and is always a good key to a mystery until a better can be found. We have a friend who always connects the drama's success in the past century with the actor's universality. The age of Garrick, as he affirms, was that of a family of Garricks, all of whom proved their relationship in a remarkable degree. Actors in that day could play everything. They left their identity at home, as they did their best coat or their cheque-book, and merely carried to the theatre a certain personal mechanism which was to be filled for so many hours with the feelings, thoughts, and habits of another race of beings. They performed a nightly metempsychosis, in which they passed into other shapes, or were the poet's legates, who, in order to possess his wealth, changed their names, and rank, and bearing, though without the aid of Parliament. And what was the cause of this? Those were eminently the days of Shakspeare—of that poet who ranks the first, because he is the completest; because he reflects the human mind in its entire constitution of the real and ideal, of the passionate and thoughtful, arising out of its union of the finite with the infinite; and so it was felt that a universality which was so distinctive of the bard was only proper and becoming on the part of his interpreters.

There is something feasible in this, only there is the fact of our own time. We love Shakspeare as much as they did, and play him quite as often; but the actors of our day are altogether special. They abjure all such



MADAME VICTORIA BALFE, OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.



THE CRICKET-GROUND AT ENVILLE.

this speciality, whether in science or in art, and that our actors but conform to the general necessity. To us it is more than this: it seems a case of birth—we could fancy them born to order, for the peculiar things they do, that they have been actually as much bespoke as either cutlery or cottons. We are almost urged into believing that actors, like certain animals, undergo their revolutions, and die out and are replaced by new and distinct races. But, if so, we are consoled. If the Garricks and the Hendersons rank as the mastodons of the past, we can still detect their faculty, however lower in degree—that of a wide and true perception which designates the artist, and accept it as a proof that the race is not extinct, but is destined at some future day to revive and fill the stage. We are happy in being able to point to two decided instances—that of Mr. Phelps, as the most various illustrator of Shakespeare; and that of the plastic and genial Webster, who, in the region of the actual, seems equal to the representation of all being whatsoever.

An actor of this class must be a favourite of nature. He can attain little to eminence unless he be gifted with a mechanism in face, and voice, and person, which can respond to his wider vision; nor when he is so favoured will his gifts be of use to him, unless subjected to due discipline. Unlike the actor of temperament who thrives on his individualism, the artist is a worker who is rarely allowed to rest. His power only arrives after years of arduous exercise; and, unlike other artists, the painter or musician, in whom the mind asks the aid but of a single limb or organ, the eye or ear, the hand or voice, the actor uses his whole person, and his power consists in the sum of its entire capability. He must thus study every branch of his laborious profession, and more than one have begun its rudiments in their most material form. They have commenced with learning pantomime as the grammar of expression, and then enlarged their studies, until every effort was connected, each telling upon each with some increase of force or freedom. Woodward in the last century was a notable example. He began life as a harlequin, but gradually rose into the drama until he arrived at a variety only inferior to Garrick's. Elliston's, again, was a training nearly as practical; and, more memorable still, Charles Kemble, who inherited so much of Garrick's power, before he attained to his *Benedict*, his *Faulconbridge*, and *Hamlet*, had been schooled in *Don Juan*, and even *Three-fingered Jack*!

Mr. Webster has been no exception to this salutary rule. Possessed of a mechanism which, in comedy at least, has had no recent superior, a highly expressive face, and a compact and pliant person, he also began his art in its most practical form, and, by a long course of study in every attitude of character, has risen to his present perfect mastery of expression. It is now some thirty years ago that he first appeared at Drury Lane, in the humblest walks of the drama, and evinced that faculty which has raised him to his present reputation. He always developed character. Everything in his hands bore the stamp of a conception; and, however trifling or transient, never failed to make its mark. And success in his case was always a name for variety. In looking back over these years, we can scarcely detail the throng of his motley assumptions. They remind us of a crowd of Hogarths, where the mass is overpowering, though each face is individual—old age and youth, fops and vulgarians, cockneys and countrymen, misers and gamblers, blacklegs and priests; Welshmen, Dutchmen, and Scotchmen; Negroes, Jesuits, and Jews, their habiliments would form a wardrobe for any ordinary theatre. Nor are we alluding in these cases to mere sketches of character—they were thorough embodiments, as warm and finished in their treatment as they were truthful in conception.

Some aspects of his acting we would especially refer to. We have contrasted on our stage the actors of art and temperament. We have acknowledged how very rarely these qualities are joined. Mrs. Glover, in recent years, was the only signal instance. Mr. Webster has emotion, but it is chiefly of one kind; he has humour, but it is not abundant; his pathos, on the contrary, is unequalled on the stage; it flows as from a fountain, and is capable of the most delicate as well as the homeliest expressions. We would point but to a single evidence—his performance of the poor author in the comedy of "Masks and Faces." We have seen nothing in our time so entirely affecting—nothing so unforced, or involving so much art—in being as true to its own time as it was faithful to humanity. Another of his distinctions is his ability to pass from characters of the most vehement emotion, such as *Tyke*, to others where emotion is entirely suppressed. He is the great representative of still-life on the stage. His only rival is Charles Mathews; but the latter rather depicts the apathetic and exhausted; the former, on the contrary, the passionate, but restrained. He may be said to have originated this peculiar view of character in his performance of the Jesuit in the charming comedy of "The House-keeper;" and he has worthily developed it in his portraiture of *Lavater*, and still more grandly of *Tartuffe*. To succeed even moderately in the chef-d'œuvre of Molière would have been thought fame enough by some of the old-school comedians, and to have rendered



MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER AS "GEORGE DARVILLE."—DRAWN BY LOUIS BULEWSKI, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

it as perfectly as it came from his hands would have fallen to the lot of few of them. We think it the triumph of his career. We can describe it only as reminding us of a Polar volcano. It was fire covered with ice. Every trait of it was significant—the stealthy, cat-like tread, the pallid face in which the eye seemed the only thing alive, the calm tenour of the voice, which implied the extinction of all emotion, giving truth to every expression of humility or sadness, and contrasting the more strongly with the lurking passions when betrayed. These were but a few of the many evidences of a clear insight into the poet, and of the actor's attainment to the rank of a legitimate comedian.

We might also briefly refer to a peculiar field in which Mr. Webster may be almost said to stand alone—we allude to the mixed drama, or romance of actual life, of which the French stage has latterly been so strikingly prolific—a class of piece which, hovering midway between the romantic play and the ordinary melodrama, with much of the passion of the one and the movement of the other, offered to the powers of James Wallack their most appropriate field, and since his retirement has found but one illustrator that was willing to succeed him. We would refer to Mr. Webster's performance of *Richard Pride*, *George Darville* (our Sketch represents him in that character), and his remarkable embodiment of *Belphegor* in the play of "Pauillasse"—a piece of acting which we contrasted with that of Frederick Lemaitre, and in the two great essentials of manhood and pathos we assert his superiority. But the play itself is a marvel; so remarkable in its construction, and so profound in its idea, as well as so distinguished by scenes of interest which we hold to be unequalled in the whole range of the modern drama.

We have now to consider another aspect of Mr. Webster's career—that of his claims as a manager. It is hardly necessary to say that on the retirement of Mr. Morris he became the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, and directed it for sixteen seasons, until his recent withdrawal to the safer sphere of the Adelphi. We are among those who have always thought that his claims during this period have never been fully recognised. We believe that he rendered good service to the drama in raising a summer theatre to the rank of a winter one, in stocking it as he did with the best talent of the metropolis, and employing the best writers to develop his resources. He thus established a home for his art when it was driven from its old abodes of Drury Lane and Covent Garden; and, whatever his success, it was but the result of his skill and energy. We need not say that we little expect to see again the array of talent which he collected on these boards. Macready, Warde, Phelps, Wallack, Farren, Strickland, Wrench, Reeves, Buckstone, Charles Mathews, and Tyrone Power; Miss Faucit, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Mumby, and Miss P. Horton. But he had his bad seasons notwithstanding, and yet he still maintained his ground, and fulfilled all his obligations with rectitude and cheerfulness. His conduct towards authors deserves especially to be noted. It was his paramount desire to develop a modern English drama, and, in addition to the employment of the best writers of the day, Knowles, Bulver, Jerrold, Marston, Bourcicault, Bayle Bernard, Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, and others, making his outlay on authorship amount to very nearly £2000 per annum—a sum which we believe is unequalled in the annals of the stage—he also resolved on the experiment of a prize comedy for which it will be remembered he offered £500, and generously divested himself of the right of a refusal; and, if the result was a failure which did as little to requite him as to raise the fame of untired dramatists, still his intention is to be recognised, and perhaps stands out the stronger on account of its disappointment.

We shall be brief, as is our wont, upon the facts of his personal history. He was born at Bath, on the 3rd of September, 1800. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, and well descended, his father being the representative, by his mother's side, of the family of the Buckes, who, after the Battle of Bosworth Field, retired into Yorkshire with the Duke of Norfolk, one of whom wrote a vindication of the life of Richard III., quoted in "Walpole's Historic Doubts," and various histories. This book is now very scarce. The subject of this memoir was educated for the navy, having had a commission given him for either that or the army by the late Duchess of York, but the peace prevented his entering the service, his father well knowing the slowness of promotion in those "piping times;" he was then compelled to turn his attention to music and dancing, which he soon relinquished

with disgust for the stage, and made his first bow as an actor in the part of *Thesalus*, in "Alexander the Great," at Warwick, under the management of Mr. Watson, the younger, with whom he was engaged to play second violin in the orchestra, little parts, and harlequin, at a salary of twenty-five shillings per week. After various adventures in England and Ireland, incidental to the life of a stroller, he came to London, where he was engaged at one theatre or the other for several years, playing very indifferent business, until the sudden illness of Mr. Harley gave him a chance of establishing himself as a low comedian, by undertaking the part of *Pompey*, the clown, in "Measure for Measure," at two or three hours' notice, when it was revived at Drury Lane with an exceedingly strong cast in 1825. His success was unequivocal, as the newspapers of the day will testify. From this time we may date his rise, for shortly afterwards he was engaged by Mr. Morris, for the Haymarket Theatre, and made his first appearance there on the 15th of June, 1829, in an admirable farce written by Mr. Poole (the celebrated author of "Paul Pry," &c.), and called "Lodgings for Single Gentlemen." In his present sphere at the Adelphi, which he has made quite as successful as the one he has relinquished, he has still a great field before him in the production of that mixed drama to which we have alluded, and which we believe will be as acceptable to a large section of the public as it would be adapted to the application of his various ability. B. B.

FLIGHT OF HAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, July 25th, from Pen-y-Garden, Denbighshire:—"The accompanying Sketch represents a phenomenon which was observed by some haymakers, at two o'clock yesterday, in a field in my occupation, where a quantity of hay, apparently about half a ton, was seen sailing in the air, at a height above which they said they had ever seen crows fly, which caused it to be mistaken for a flight of birds. The day was very calm, and the hay separated slowly as it passed along, dropping in wisps, larger or smaller, as they stood observing it. A large mass now lies on the middle of a field of turnips adjoining. On inquiry this day I find that the hay was taken up from a field about half a mile distant; travelling on in a northerly direction, it caused much consternation while passing over the town of Wrexham, five miles distant. It should be added that the hay at that time travelled in a contrary direction to the wind, which was moderate, and from the north-west."

YUCCA GLORIOSA IN FLOWER.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with a Sketch of a *Yucca Gloriosa*, now in flower in the garden of the Rectory, Slymbridge, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. This *Yucca* was planted by our correspondent's predecessor in the Rectory garden about twenty-three years since, and flowered for the first time in 1851, when the panicle reached a height of six feet, and bore during the time of its flowering more than 700 blossoms. In 1852 two new shoots appeared in the parent plant, and it is from one of these that the present flower-stem has been produced. The growth of this stem, from its first appearance, about five weeks previous to the time the sketch was taken, had been increasing at the rate of two or three inches in the course of twenty-four hours, and had then probably reached its greatest height—measuring seven feet from the base to the crown of the panicle. More than five hundred buds were counted, of which fifty are now expanded. As this *Yucca* is in great vigour, and the flower-stem has already resisted both high winds and heavy rains without injury, it is not improbable that the number of blossoms fully expanded at one time will exceed the amount above mentioned, and, by the elegance of their shape and their cream-coloured tint, merit the specific distinction by which the plant is known.



YUCCA GLORIOSA IN FLOWER.



FLIGHT OF HAY IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

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THE PRINCES OF OUDE AND SUITE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 118.)

SMYTH

THE CASSANDRAS OF INDIA.

FROM the four goodly volumes entitled "The Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., by Lieut.-General Sir William Napier, G.C.B.," and from a small pamphlet, with the imprint of Meerut, 1851, and bearing the alliterative title of "Musings on Military Matters and Desultory Reflections, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson, Bengal Army," which has kindly been forwarded to us by a Correspondent, we make a series of extracts of high interest at the present time, and which are full both of instruction and of warning. Sir Charles Napier, weary of prophesying evil and of being disregarded, called himself the "Cassandra" of India. Colonel Hodgson, a man less known, but perhaps having equal experience of India, harped on the same string. He had no knowledge of Sir Charles Napier's predictions, but his own were to the same melancholy tune. He also was a Cassandra, and spoke unheeded; and, although he dedicated his pamphlet to Lord Dalhousie, the warnings contained in it, if ever they reached his Lordship's notice, were quite in vain; for that eminent Governor-General, in his elaborate report on his Viceroyalty, presented to Parliament in 1856, scarcely made even a passing allusion to the Native Army, and in that allusion, as we are reminded by Mr. Disraeli, he expressed his belief (we quote the words from Mr. Disraeli's speech) that "the position of the native soldier in India has long been such as to leave hardly any circumstance of his condition in need of improvement." At this quotation the House of Commons on Monday night is recorded to have laughed—though, truly, it was no laughing matter to learn that an eminent, an able, and an enlightened functionary was so utterly in the dark.

We shall, at present, confine our extracts from Sir Charles Napier's "Memoirs" and Colonel Hodgson's "Musings" to the one point of the Sepoy army. When Governor of Scinde, after having annexed that province to our empire, Sir Charles Napier wrote:—

Old Indians say, "There is no respect for you in India without magnificence and show." A greater fallacy does not exist. Trumpery and humbug are our enemies in India, as they were and are the enemies of the barbaric Princes. Such folly ruined them and will ruin us, for if we continue to imitate the Eastern style our officers will deteriorate, and the native officers will take the empire from us. A radical reform of the Indian army, and an increase of European officers, is absolutely necessary. Some years hence, for they will not increase the officers, my words will prove prophetic. The Sepoy now has no European officers to look to—no captain, I mean: he is devoted to us as yet, but we take no pains to preserve his attachment. It is no concern of mine; I shall be dead before what I foresee will take place, but it will take place. I would give this opinion in writing if it would do the Company any good; but it will not, for everything I say or do is looked upon as war against them, and I will not play Cassandra for the directors to jeer and laugh.

On the subject of the youth, incapacity, and luxurious habits of too many European officers appointed to command in the Sepoy regiments, Sir Charles delivered himself of the following opinions, which, read by the light of subsequent experience, and by the lurid flame of the mutiny, have a woful significance:—

The general framework of the Indian army is bad. The officers appear better staff officers than ours; but, as regimental officers, worse. There is nothing I can remedy as a Major-General; plenty that should be quickly arranged were I Commander-in-Chief. People here are full of the superiority of Europeans—which, as regards the soldiers, is perhaps true. I have not seen the others fight. But the mistake is this. The former European officer was the enterprising, hard-headed, daring fellow who taught and formed the Sepoy—the Clives, Laurencess, Bussys, &c. The present European is a youngster who makes curry, drinks champagne, and avoids the sun; in ten or twelve years, if he has brains and health, he acquires some knowledge, and is put on the staff; thus the regiments are constantly commanded by Lieutenants. At this moment a troop of horse artillery here is commanded by a cadet of fifteen, who came out with me, and whom I puzzled by asking what the dispart of a gun was!

While this deterioration of the European goes on the native officer seems to acquire a higher grade in general estimation; because, from want of European officers, the young and ignorant command nominally, while the natives, ever at their posts, are the real officers, and very good ones, too! There is a great cry for more regimental officers, because the few there have more work than they like; but no one seems to foresee that your young, inexperienced, wild cadet will some day find the Indian army taken out of his hands by the Subadars, who are men of high caste and very daring. Many have got orders of merit for noble actions. The Subadars are steady, respectful, thoughtful, stern-looking men, very zealous and very military, the sole instructors of all our soldiers.

Upon the same subject the following is equally striking:—

Experience tells us that young men naturally are glad to avoid the details of a company which they do not understand, and see shifted about from one to another. The native officer is ready to take those details in his hands, and this recent desertion is a decided result, the like of which will, on a larger scale, again happen. The European officer is loved by the Sepoy, for he is honourable and just generally; he is the man to lead him in battle, and therefore the man to keep him in discipline. He is capable of making the Indian army march to Moscow, but he must have fair play. Courage, zeal, ability, and a white face he has; but he must also have experience, which can only be given by keeping him with his regiment, not by giving charge of two companies to an ensign who was the month before in vulgar fractions at Addiscombe. That youth may lead them in a storm, but he cannot command them in a battle, much less in a gay cantonment, with women, balls, and races; saying nothing of beer, which I dare not now speak of. I have, in some remarks on military law, and their new article on war sent to me for my opinion, told them all this. I said, give ten captains, if not give five, but call them grand division captains, and let them have the divisions, that the Sepoy may have a captain to look up to, and be protected by a man who has taught him to be a soldier, not by a boy whom he has taught. My opinion will be disregarded, and I will give no more; but the present system will have a bad result some fine day as sure as God made Moses; and the Court of Directors will sell the grandest empire the world ever saw. To give large salaries to civil servants, and refuse captains for Sepoys—this is their economy.

It is evident, from all that Sir Charles Napier wrote, that he considered the prime source of danger from the native army of India to arise from the want of experienced European officers—from the want of men of the true soldierly spirit—men who could suffer hardship and surmount it; who could make themselves acquainted with the wishes, the feelings, and the sympathies of the men over whom they were placed; who could identify themselves with the troops and lead them to victory. Courage, in his opinion, was but one of the qualities of a soldier; and an officer, even in a greater degree than a common soldier, required something more than courage. On these points he said:—

There are two essential qualities necessary to make a soldier—courage and zeal, and rather would I see a man without the first than the second. Position, discipline, a hundred things, may remedy a failure of courage; but want of zeal is a foorer. It is at one jump to reach the point where age and long service places worn-out men. To this point it is absolutely disgusting to see a man arrive at twenty-five—nay, some at sixteen. There are boys in this camp who require, and have, more luxuries than myself, who am sixty-three, and Governor of Scinde. The want of beer and wine is absolute misfortune to them. These men, or boys, are unfit for war—the essence of which is endurance; and not only that, but a pride and glory in privation, and a contempt for comfort as effeminate and disgraceful. The private soldier cannot have

luxuries, and if he sees his officer despise them he does the same; but, if his officers sacrifice everything to enjoyment, he is not a fool, and holds that officer in contempt. Every reprimand he receives from the gentlemanly Sybarite disgusts him, not only with the fop but with the service. * * * Among the modern military changes there is one which has been gradually introduced in a number of regiments by gentlemen who are usually called "martinets"—not soldiers, only martinets, who would not let a poor soldier eat his dinner his own way, if they could help it. The innovation is that of prohibiting a private soldier addressing his officer unless in full uniform, and accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, also full dressed! This is a very dangerous innovation; it is digging a ditch between the officers and their men! How are Company's officers to study men's characters when no man dare address them but in full dress and in presence of a non-commissioned officer? This system injures the feeling of respect and affection towards officers. The spirit of aristocracy is strong in the soldiers; they respect and honour their officers generally; but these martinets who leave nothing to human nature, who would make them blow their noses by beat of drum, produce disgust at the service.

Of the stuff that the true soldier is made we have an illustrious example in the person of Lord Lake. In the opening paragraph of Colonel Hodgson's pamphlet we find the following instance of his tact in leading the Sepoy—an example which adds force to the reprimands of Sir Charles Napier. The story was told to Colonel Hodgson by a venerable Subadar of the native army:—

During the campaign against the Mahrattas, in the year 1804, we made a tremendous forced march of 54 miles in 30 hours, and surprised Holkar and his cavalry at Furruckabad, and routed them with great slaughter. We had marched 250 miles in 13 days. The troops had been upon very short commons for some time, and you know, Sir, what a tyrant a hungry belly is. The Sepahces began to be very loud in their grumblings, and expressed their discontent pretty freely. This was reported. A short time afterwards, Lick Sahib Bahadoor (Lord Lake) was observed riding past the column eating dry pulse. This fact spread rapidly through the ranks, and from that moment not a whisper of a murmur was heard. I believe, Sir, had a man grumbled after that, he would have run the risk of being put to death by his comrades; such was the love and veneration the Sepahces had for Lick Sahib Bahadoor. "Khodawund, Lick Sahib Bahadoor, poor Sepahce tha!" (Lick, the Hero, was a thorough soldier, Sir.)

Though the noble ancient often repeated this anecdote during a comradeship of twenty-four years, yet he never varied or embroidered it in the slightest particular. It might have been tact on the part of that truly great soldier, Lord Lake, and no doubt it was; but it was the tact that would never have occurred to a little mind, which, in all likelihood, might have resorted to some harsh martinet measures to stifle this expression of human suffering, and thereby increased the discontent, if not have aroused feelings still more dangerous.

Surely (says Colonel Hodgson) it must be apparent to the most superficial observer that the present system of the native army requires some reformation to suit the altered state of things, and their daily changing aspect.

The wisdom of experience has determined that all States should possess within themselves a power of periodical reformation, with a capacity of checking and eradicating from time to time all abuses, and introducing such wholesome changes as are evidently required to give additional vigour and vitality to the political system. These sound principles are in every respect applicable to a great standing army, but more especially to that of the native army of India, organised out of such peculiar and conflicting elements. The Government of India has done much to ameliorate the condition of the European soldier, and it might with an equal wise and beneficial foresight bestow some similar consideration on the Sepahce. Never was there an army so well paid, so well treated, or so generously cared for in most respects, and yet whose moral and physical improvement would appear to me to have been more neglected, than that of the native army of India. Little or no attention, it would seem, has hitherto been attracted to this most important subject.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 18th ultimo we expressed our strong conviction that Russian agencies had been at work in stirring up the mutiny, and that the train which exploded but a few weeks ago in Meerut and Delhi was laid while the British army was rotting before Sebastopol. The Morning Post of a few days ago expressed the same opinion, and gave good reasons for entertaining it. In India the suspicion of Russian intrigue is not a thing of yesterday; and it was to Russia that Colonel Hodgson pointed the warning finger in his pamphlet of 1851, when he said:—

But are the feelings and motives of those taking military service with us of no present importance, and of still less serious consideration, as affects the future? This mutual confidence *ones* shaken, the gold and temptations of any other Power, able and willing to purchase treason, would prove too strong for the loyalty of any army based on such insecure foundation. Such allegiance, if it be not a mockery to call it for an instant by that honest name, would palpably admit of easy and unblushing transfer.

Under-officering the regiments; and over-pampering the men—two errors of policy, two fatal mistakes, pointed out by Sir Charles Napier—were not overlooked by Colonel Hodgson, though Lord Dalhousie took no account of the warning. On this point Colonel Hodgson says:—

Of late years it has been the fashion to over-pay, over-caress, and over-laud the Sepahce. It is an error, and the fruits are beginning to appear. Unless the system is altered, from being the best he may eventually become the very worst of mercenaries. The idea of our inability to do without him is so perseveringly and significantly presented to his mind, that the perception of his equal, if not greater, want of us is obscured if not altogether obliterated.

His "modest stillness and humility" under this storm of inflated eulogium and extra allowances are most astonishing, and honourable to his moral sobriety.

The heartburnings and political embarrassments, moral and financial, which have attended these hasty bestowals of "largesse" to the native troops are no secret.

The inevitable sequel of such profusion was clearly foreseen and foretold at the time by many officers of practical knowledge and experience of the Sepahce character.

But there appeared to be a competition between some of our rulers for pratorian popularity. It is but just that those who originate such dangerous and extraordinary boons should be obliged to remain on the scene of their triumph and effect their redemption; as the imposition of such an invidious duty on a successor is repugnant to every idea of equity and fair play. To what other motive can the Sepahces attribute these most unlooked-for and gratuitous acts of generosity than to a secret apprehension of themselves? This conviction is palpably forced upon their reasoning faculties when observing an ostentatious liberality displayed towards themselves during an expensive war, and with an empty exchequer. They did not require it, and would have performed their military duties to the State as well, if not better, without it.

To bribe soldiers to do their duty is literally to purchase their honesty and throw it to the winds! Unmixed cupidity and pride of mind cannot exist together—the stronger passion subdues the weaker, and yet pride of mind is the very essence of all military virtue.

If cupidity be the only feeling worth appealing to when addressing Sepahces, the riches of the world would be insufficient to satisfy their desires. There is no limit to the insane cravings of avarice.

An improper interference with the long-established pay and allowances of the Sepahce would not be a whit more dangerous than an unwise increase of them. The pressure of extraordinary circumstances has always been most liberally responded to by Government—a fact acknowledged and appreciated by the native soldier himself. As a general principle, a more docile and well-behaved man than the Sepahce of the Indian army does not exist in the world; but he must be kept to his work, and on his present scale of wages, for he will not stand being pampered without serious deterioration more than any other human being.

With these extracts we must conclude for the present. They will show that the East India Company and the Home Government were forewarned, but not forearmed; and that if the mutiny be effectually suppressed, as doubtless it will be, the happy result will not be due to past wisdom, but to present courage and the daring genius of such men as may arise, or may have already risen, to pluck the flower of safety out of the nettle of danger. The greatest fear, if the mutiny be too easily suppressed, is that the rulers of India will relapse into their former apathy and security, or even into a worse condition; and that at some future day there will be a greater mutiny, which may end in the destruction of our Empire.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEM No. 701, by F. Caprez, of Coire.—In the diagram the Queen on Black's Q B 5th should be a Black one. The solution shall be given next week.

D. C. L.—The code of Chess Laws originally proposed by M. de Janssen has undergone considerable modifications, and, as now accepted by the Club of St. Petersburg, will not find much sympathy in any country. A new treaty, the revised laws of the Italian *passar battaglia*, or free passage of the fawns, without the liability of their being taken in passing; and they forbid a player casting if in the act he gives check to the adverse king. These innovations, we hope and believe, will soon be superseded by a return to the regulations adopted in Germany and France, and England. For they tend not only to render all the previous and future literature on the game in those countries nullity to Russian players, but to make the Russian players useless to the great bulk of players throughout the world.

ANDERSSON'S CONSTITUTIONAL GAMES AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.—In our Number for October 18th we printed the result of these games up to that period. Since then eleven games have been played; the result as yet is:

Mr. Staunton and Ally	..	..	..	..	..	6 games
Mr. Lowenthal and Ally	..	..	..	..	..	2 "
Drawn	..	..	..	..	..	3 "

THE SLIGO CHESS CLUB meet every Monday evening, from 7 to 12 o'clock. Any gentleman wishing to join the Club can obtain all the necessary information from the President, Dr. Little; or, from Denis William O'Connor, Secretary.

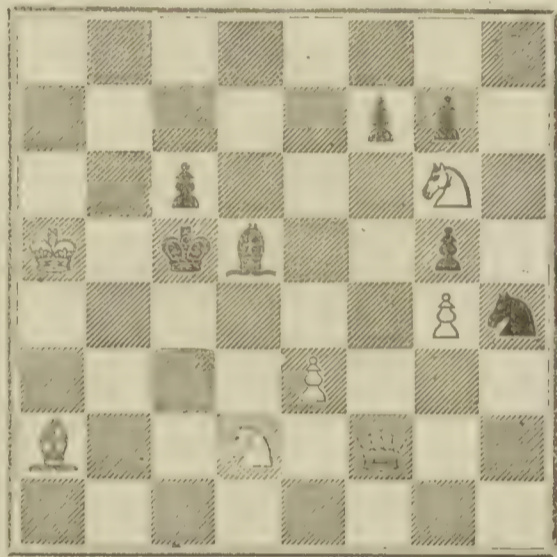
A. C. Timlico.—A player with a King, Bishop, and Knight, can make his adversary, who has only the King left, against the very best defence, in less than thirty moves. The *modus operandi* is much too long for us to give.

* * * Pressure for space again obliges us to postpone the greater portion of our Chess Notices.

PROBLEM No. 702.

By C. W., of Sunbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and checkmate in three moves.

Game at Chess by Correspondence, played by Messrs. MESSEMAKER, HOOGENDOORN, and VAN WERKHOVEN, at Gouda, against Messrs. CROL and DUPRE, at Rotterdam:—

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game).

WHITE (Gouda).	BLACK (Rotterdam).	WHITE (Gouda).	BLACK (Rotterdam).
1. P to K 4th.	P to K 4th.	25. K R takes Q.	K R takes Q Kt P.
2. K Kt to K B 3rd.	Q Kt to Q B 3rd.	26. P to Q 6th.	K R to K 7th.
3. K B to Q Kt 5th.	P to K R 3rd.	27. Q R to K B sq.	Q R to Q sq.
4. K B to Q R 4th.	K Kt to K B 3rd.	28. Q R to K B 7th.	K R to K 3rd.
5. P to Q 4th.	K P takes P.	29. K R to K R 4th.	K R P to K R 3rd.
6. P to K 5th.	K Kt to K 5th.	30. Q R takes Q Kt P.	K R takes P.
7. Castles.	K B to K 2nd.	31. K R P to K R 3rd.	Q R P to Q R 4th.
8. K Kt takes P.	Q Kt takes Kt.	32. K R to K B 5th.	Q R to Q sq.
9. Q takes Kt.	K Kt to Q B 4th.	33. K R to K 6th.	K R to K Kt 3rd.
10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd.	Q B P to Q B 3rd.	34. K R to K 7th.	Q R to Q sq.
11. K B to Q Kt 3rd.	Castles.	35. K Kt P two.	Q R to K B sq.
12. Q B to K B 4th.	K Kt takes B.	36. K R to K Kt 2nd.	Q R to K B 3rd.
13. Q R P takes Kt.	P to K B 3rd.	37. K R to K Kt 3rd.	K R to K Kt 4th.
14. K R to Q sq.	K B P takes K P.	38. K R to K R 4th.	Q R to K Kt 3rd.
15. Q B takes P.	K R to K B 2nd.	39. K R to K R 7th.	K R to K Kt sq.
16. Q Kt to Q R 4th.	Q P two.		
17. Q B P two.	Q B to K 3rd.	40. K R to Q B 7th.	K R to K R sq.
18. Q to K 2nd.	Q to K B sq.	41. K R to Q B 8th.	Q R to K R sq.
19. Q B takes K Kt P.	K takes B.		
20. Q takes B.	K R takes K B P.	42. K R takes P.	K R to K Kt 3rd.
21. Q B P takes P.	K B to Q B 4th.	43. K R to Q B 7th.	Q R to Q R sq.
22. Q to K Kt 4th (ch).	K to K R sq.	44. K R to K 5th.	Q R to Q R 3rd.
23. Q Kt takes B.	Q takes Kt.	45. K R P to K R 4th.	
24. Q to Q 4th (ch).	Q takes Q.		

And Black resigns.

MANCHESTER MEETING OF THE CHESS ASSOCIATION, TO BE HELD ON THE 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH OF THIS MONTH.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Howard Staunton, Esq., London; James Freeman, Esq., President of the Birmingham Chess Club; Morton Sparke, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Liverpool Chess Club; Robert Cadman, Esq., Vice-President of the Leeds Chess Club; W. Scott, Esq., M.D., President of the Huddersfield Chess Club; C. A. Duval, Esq., President of the Manchester Chess Club.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—J. S. Kipping, jun., Esq., Manchester.

We are glad to find the local managers of this important congress have adopted our advice, and put forth a more appropriate and communicative programme. Their present circular is certainly a marked improvement on its predecessor; and, in the quantity and quality of the entertainment, which it promises, must give equal satisfaction to the most voracious and the most epicurean lover of Chess chess.

First on the list stands a Match to be played in Consultation by the three renowned Germans, Messrs. Anderssen, Horwitz, and Kling, against (it is expected) Mr. Staunton and two of the best English players.

Second, a Return Match between Messrs. Harrwitz and Lowenthal. This contest excites a peculiar interest from the fact of the former match between these champions having been decided after a struggle of many weeks, by the odd game only.

Third, a Match between Ireland and Scotland, represented by the leading Irish and Scotch players present.

Fourth, a Match between Oxford and Manchester. (This contest was begun at the previous meeting of the Association, but from want of time was left unfinished.)

Fifth, a Match between the Birmingham and Liverpool Clubs, the Chester and Ashton, and between various other Clubs represented either by champions or committees.

Sixth, a One-game Journey among eight of the principal players; the prize being a magnificent set of Ivory Chinese chessmen.

In addition to these sports we are partly promised a *bonne bouche* in the shape of a blindfold Match between Messrs. Anderssen and Harrwitz; a contest between two really blind players; and a host of kindred amusements; "the whole to conclude" with what will probably prove the most attractive feature of the entertainment—a grand dinner at Wovenden's Hotel.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1013.—Schachzeitung.

White: K at K Kt 7th, R at K R 2nd, Kt at K B 2nd, P at Q 3rd.
Black: K at K 4th, B at K R 5th, Ps at K R 3rd and K Kt 4th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1014.—Schachzeitung.

White: K at K B 4th, Q at Q R 3rd, Kts at Q Kt 4th and 7th, P at Q Kt 2nd.
Black: K at Q B 5th, B at K Kt 5th, Ps at K B 4th, K 5th, Q Kt 3rd, 4th, and 6th. White, playing first, mates in four moves.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Fig. 1. Dress of pink barège, with three flounces, edged with a design woven in with the material, and in deep shades of rose, so as to contrast with the colour of the barège. The corsage is slightly pointed, and has a ceinture of ribbon fastened in a small bow and ends in front of the waist. The sleeves are formed of one large puff and a deep frill—the latter shaped in a point. The mantelet, of black silk, is trimmed with ruches and fringe. The hood is finished at the back by a bow of black velvet ribbon. Bonnet of pink tulle bouilloné, trimmed on the outside with a wreath of pink roses, intermingled with grass. Bouquets of the same in the inside. Strings of broad pink ribbon.

Fig. 2 (Little boy, four years of age). Dress and jacket of dark blue poplin, trimmed with rows of black velvet. The jacket is open in front, showing the corsage of the dress, which is shaped square, and ornamented with horizontal rows of black velvet. The sleeves are loose, and turned up at the ends. Under-sleeves and chemisette are of batiste. The chemisette is plaited in front, and has a small turn-over collar, with a necktie of narrow blue ribbon. White cambric trousers, edged with needlework. Hat of white or grey felt, edged and trimmed with black velvet.

Fig. 3. Morning Costume.—Dress of figured jaconet; the ground lilac, chequered with brown. The skirt has two broad flounces, surmounted by a bouilloné. The corsage has a double basque, edged with narrow bouilloné, like that which surmounts the flounces. Over the corsage is worn a berthe or pelerine. It is rounded at the back, and the ends, which are crossed on the bosom, hang down over the skirt. The sleeves are open in front, and are formed of two deep frills, shaped in a point at the back of the arm, and trimmed with bouilloné. The under-sleeves consist of large puffs of white muslin. Mittens of black fillet. Round the throat a narrow ruche of net. Bands of black velvet are intertwined with the hair. Slippers of bronze kid, with large pink rosettes.

Fig. 4. Morning Dress for the Country.—Robe of jaconet muslin; the ground white, and spotted with blue. The skirt has two broad flounces figured with stripes in two shades of blue. The corsage has a basque, and below it a deep frill, which forms a third flounce to the dress. Over the corsage there is a small berthe, pointed

behind or before, like a fichu. The sleeves have a small flat piece on the shoulder, and the lower part is shaped in the bell form. The sleeves and the berthe are trimmed with narrow ruches, made of the jaconet, of which the dress is composed. Round the throat a frill of Maltese lace, gathered on a bouillon of tarlatan, with a running of blue ribbon. Under sleeves of muslin, edged with full frills of Maltese lace. A capeline bonnet, made of white piqué, and trimmed with ruches of blue ribbon, and a bow of the same, with long flowing ends at the back of the capeline. A fan parasol.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC ASYLUM.—The inscription given last week in our account of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum was engraved on the bronze plate of the foundation-stone, and not upon the trowel, as above stated. The trowel was given by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, and bears the following inscription:—"This trowel was presented to Queen Victoria, by the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, on the occasion of her Majesty laying the foundation-stone of an Asylum for the Education and Training of Three Hundred Orphan Daughters of Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who perished in the Russian War, and for those who hereafter may require like succour. July 11th, 1857."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—During the last three months the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway Company have circulated several thousand copies of the pamphlet on the resources of Canada, and the prospects opening there for the industrious of all classes who desire to emigrate, which was issued last spring by the Provincial Government; and likewise of the two lectures on Canada, delivered at Greenock by Mr. Rollo Campbell, of Montreal, in January last. The result has been so large an amount of inquiry at the company's offices that, with a view to diminishing the correspondence, it was determined to issue a weekly circular of information, affording to intending emigrants the fullest particulars upon every point upon which knowledge is desirable. A large proportion of the inquiries relate to the demand for labour, rate of wages, price of land, &c., in different localities, and, to render such information as complete and accurate as possible, measures have been taken to obtain, from the local authorities throughout Canada, monthly returns of the number of persons, male and female, who could find profitable employment within the limits of each district, the wages paid for each description of labour, and the best means of reaching the district. These particulars, and others of a practical and useful character, will be published in the circular, which will thus become a very effectual means of affording that description of knowledge the diffusion of which will be equally bene-

ficial to those who emigrate, and to the districts of Canada in which a demand exists for their labour.

MORE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.—Several eminent archaeologists have suspected that a series of vast subterranean galleries communicated between the Palais des Thermes and the Seine. In 1819 a staircase was discovered in the Palace which had evidently communicated with these galleries. Later it was ascertained that the latter formed two stories, one built over the other. Each story contained three parallel passages, supported by walls 4½ feet thick. The passages communicated with each other by means of doors. The works at present going on at the Palace have resulted in the discovery of a subterranean gallery in the Rue des Noyers, which is fresh indication in favour of the opinion respecting a communication between the Palace and the river.

CHLOROFORM.—It is denied by some of the best judges that chloroform can be at all used for the purposes of robbery, as it takes at least five minutes to render the victim insensible. Dr. Kidd, in a recent publication, giving the result of 10,000 applications of chloroform which he has observed in London hospitals, states that even the police officers do not believe the legend, and it is giving chloroform a bad name, equally absurd and irrational, to publish such stories.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SALISBURY.

THE Salisbury Show of last week was a brilliant success. Everything and every one combined to make a most successful agricultural festival.

The situation of the showyards was more than usually fortunate and picturesque—about a mile from the town, close adjoining the railway station, on a chalk flat, overlooked on one side by the grass-grown ramparts of Old Sarum, on the other by the graceful tower and spire of Salisbury Cathedral. On one hand, looking towards Old Sarum, up rose in a sort of amphitheatre the chalk ridge of Bishop's-down, where the reaping-machines, the last triumph of agricultural mechanics, rapidly reaped a crop of rye; and the steam ploughing-machines, the last and most daring attempt to turn steam power to the use of the farmer, hissed, and snorted, and tugged, at a vast expense; on the other hand, below, at the foot of the valley, the Avon flowed brightly toward the city, bordered by groves of tall trees, amidst which nestled snug homesteads, huge barns, and white straw thatched cottages.

The show opened, as to implements, on Tuesday week; but not the least important events of the meeting took place on the Friday, Saturday, and Monday preceding the formal opening. The trials



FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

of implements entered for competition commenced on Friday afternoon, and continued in batches, under the direction of the stewards and inspection of the respective judges, until Monday afternoon, when the whole array combined came down to see the performance of the contending reapers.

One of the first and most interesting trials on Friday was that of the grass-mowing machines. Corn-reaping or mowing machines have been familiar to us ever since the Great Exhibition of 1851, and have taken up the position of standard implements among our most intelligent farmers; but no machine has hitherto been exhibited that would compete with the scythe on heavy crops of natural or artificial grasses. But at Salisbury the American Eagle machine went in and levelled with great ease, first, a light second crop of grass; then cut its way easily and evenly through a rich water-meadow, where its competitors stuck fast. This American machine was pronounced by first-class implement-makers who were on the ground to be one of the best, both for ingenuity of design and finish of workmanship, that they had ever seen imported from the United States. Amongst other advantages the cutting-shears are either elevated or depressed at the will of the driver. This arrangement enabled him, in the Salisbury water-meadow, to continue his work without interruption after jumping the numerous ditches of the water-meadows. This machine, which obtained the first prize, was exhibited by Mr. Henry Clayton, of London. Messrs. Dray obtained a second prize for a machine which cut the grass very well, but had not the same power of adjustment. The haymaking-machines and horse hay-rakes were tried on the grass cut by machinery. There were improvements in their details; but the most remarkable point in connection with them was the number of exhibitors; for although the haymaker was invented seventy years ago, by Salaman, at Woburn, under Francis Duke of Bedford's patronage, it is only within seven years that the mass of farmers have discovered that one haymaker and horse rake will save the work of forty hands—doing the work twice as well and four times as rapidly. A few years ago the trade was in two or three hands; at Salisbury there were eleven exhibitors, each showing several machines of varying construction. There was even a greater increase in the number of exhibitors of horse rakes when Howard took a prize for a nearly self-acting machine; twenty makers appearing in the catalogue.

The trials of drills were even more perplexing than those of the haymaking-machines, for there were twenty three exhibitors and about sixty drills of different descriptions on the ground. About eighty trials took place—if it could be called a trial—when the two serious judges, not a little weary toward the end of the day, stalked solemnly once up and down the long, steep, dusty field, and then dis-

missed the driver and horses to begin again and again for hours in succession. Of course competition for a prize under such circumstances is a farce. Nine-tenths of all the drills are useful implements, and the confused judges settled on the safe side by giving almost everything to those famous makers, Garrett, of Suffolk, and Hornsby, of Grantham. But the pleasant part for the agricultural observer is the rapid extension of the use of an implement that involves clean cultivation and the use of concentrated manures. The root-seed drill was made and sold more than forty years ago, by Smyth, of Peasenhall, in Suffolk; yet ten years ago there was a shameful extent of broadcast turnips, and the use of the corn-drill was a disputed point among even great farmers. At Salisbury twenty-three exhibitors told a very different tale.

The race for the reaping-machine prize, which called forth not less than five competitors, was very amusing. It was held in a steep sloping field of rye—as poor and thin a crop, and as full of weeds, as it is possible to imagine. When Crosskill had charged into the thick of the field and cut five clear lanes, the contest began, the only novelty over other reaping trials being the reappearance of the little French one-horse machine, under the care of its enthusiastic amateur inventor, Dr. Mazier. It was very funny, and worked very badly. Crosskill, Burgess, Lord Kinnaird's variation of Burgess, and Dray, all did good work—all proved themselves useful machines. The trial for so small a space over so bad a crop was absurd after the four days at Bexted Lodge last year, but it was enough to show that further races for prizes would only do harm. Burgess on this occasion took the first place instead of the second, as at Bexted, and Dray was not placed. Nevertheless, we agree with several first-rate farmers and mechanics on the ground that Crosskill's is the most complete self-acting machine for mowing corn with the least manual assistance, with the greatest capability of adapting its work to declivities, laid corn, windy weather, &c., and that Dray's is a very useful substitute for the reaping-hook as distinguished from the scythe, and every farmer with thirty-acre fields of corn should have both. The Wiltshire people are very backward in the implement department: they manage sheep and water-meadows well, but they have a great deal to learn from the implement-yard. The steam-plough trials were not satisfactory—Boydell's steam elephant was fitted with miserable ploughs; Fowler was not ready; Collinson Hall went to smash on running into a bank; and Williams could make nothing of the piece of ground given to him. The prize was not awarded or earned this time. Not one can work a week without serious repairs and a frightful expense for a corps of mechanics in constant attendance. But on the last day Fowler ploughed ten acres in a day in very good style; and Boydell dragged a huge cultivator (Coleman's) through the

ground. Every one agreed that these two deserved to divide the £500 for their ingenuity; and agreed, also, that neither could plough a season for £1 an acre, repairs, &c., included.

On Tuesday, while the steam ploughs were trying to plough—seven hours later than the time appointed—a large party went over to Wilton, on an invitation from Mr. Sidney Herbert, to inspect some of the famous Wiltshire water-meadows and his home farm. After a very pleasant stroll through the fields, admiring the flocks, criticising the crops and farm buildings—of which the first were excellent, considering the soil, and the last moderate, although considerably better than Prince Albert's, and much less expensive—the round ended by passing through Wilton Park, a splendid five hundred acres of undulating well-kept turf, studded with the finest trees, some nearly as old as the Pembroke family, enlivened by great herds of deer and flocks of curious fancy parti-coloured sheep—Cape, Syrian, and Crimean—and then to Wilton House, where a luncheon was laid in the library, which looks on an Italian garden, with long green vista and a sparkling fountain in the centre. The luncheon ended, Mr. Herbert first described, and then read, the balance-sheet of his home farm, a document remarkable for its amplexness and minuteness of detail, and modesty of pretensions.

On Wednesday the Royal Agricultural Society tried the experiment of a dinner of two hundred at £1, instead of the usual eight hundred at 10s. 6d., and made a complete failure—scarcely a hundred sat down in the Council Chamber.

The Central Farmers' Club also dined together in the largest room of the White Hart Hotel, and, instead of the usual speeches, discussed the implement and stock yards.

On Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the Royal Agricultural Society held their usual midsummer meeting, Lord Portman in the chair, when the usual votes of thanks were proposed and passed.

Salisbury was most elegantly adorned by evergreen arches and large fir-trees planted round the market-place, which were illuminated at night.

Nothing could exceed the civility and hospitality of the people. The Mayor, J. Pain, Esq., one of the recently-elected councillors of the Royal Agricultural Society, was as indefatigable in doing the honours of his native city as in arranging everything possible for the convenience of the trials and the success of the Agricultural Show.

THE LIVE STOCK AT THE SALISBURY SHOW.

On this occasion we have confined our illustrations to the cattle of established breeds and the horses. It would be out of place to be critical on breeds so well established as the Shorthorns, the Herefords, and the Devons, in a Journal like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SALISBURY.



DEVONS.—NO. 201. FIRST PRIZE HEIFER, £15, MR. EDWARD POPE.

NO. 176. FIRST PRIZE BULL, £30, MR. JAMES DAVY.

which is essentially the newspaper of the million, and not of a class. The live-stock show has been pronounced by competent authorities one of the best ever collected under the society's auspices; and, in its two grand features of Herefords and pigs, decidedly the best. The show-stalls of stock would have extended if set in a continuous line over a mile and a half, containing 1655 head of cattle, sheep, and pigs, besides 165 pens of poultry. There were 129 Shorthorns, of which 60 were bulls or bull calves, 27 old and young cows, with about 20 calves at their feet, and the remaining 23 Shorthorn heifers. Of the prizes we cannot do better than extract the opinions of an eminent judge and breeder of stock, the special correspondent of *Bell's Messenger*, on this occasion:—"The first prize (which we engrave), Mr. Stirling's, M.P. (eminent, if we mistake not, as an author in art as well as now as a Shorthorn breeder), a roan of magnificent breadth of beam, was possibly the best Shorthorn ever seen. His body stood perfectly square in all its lines, and nothing could exceed his fulness either in flank or shoulder; his faultless form, an oblong parallelopiped, towered in all its solidity over every neighbouring object." Another M.P., long known in the agricultural world, Mr. Langston, of Sarsden, had the second prize in the same class. Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley, took the first prize in the second class of

Shorthorns; Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks in bull calves, Mr. Booth being second. There was nothing remarkable in this calf class.

The in calf and in milk Shorthorn cows were so uniformly excellent that the judges had much difficulty in deciding.

The Herefords were the pride of the showyard, the bulls few in number, the seventy shown being divided into five old, eight two-year old, and five bull calves; eleven old cows, nine two-year olds, and nineteen year-old heifers. Lord Bateman—turning we hope from politics, where he has cut so poor a figure—was nearly the largest exhibitor of his native county's breed. Lord Berwick also exhibited largely and successfully: he was the owner of what was well called "the most picturesque piece of cowflesh in the yard"—the first prize in Class 4. Lord Radnor was owner and breeder of the first prize in the yearling class.

The cows and heifers in Herefords were nearly all splendid. Lord Berwick's cow was considered the most beautiful in the yard. Mrs. Palmer, a lady-exhibitor of Mudford, near Somerset, won a second prize. The animals of Mr. Hill and Mr. Turner all elicited loud notes of admiration, Mr. Turner's being a splendid specimen of the mottled hide so often seen in Herefords.

The Devons are always the favourites of the non-agricultural

admirers of the beautiful, and have merits which the highest farmers and all the Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire dairymen acknowledge and patronise; so that at Salisbury they were almost as much at home as the other day at Newton Abbott. The number 86—that is to say, 10 old bulls, 11 two-year-olds, 6 bull calves, 15 cows, 13 young cows, 17 little sucking calves, and 14 yearling heifers. Darry, of Flitton Barton, near South Molton, won the first prize with the smallest and best of three bulls in Class 1. "There was not an angle in his form nor a wrinkle in his skin." The Prince Consort gained a second prize in bull calves, highly commended in cows, and commended in heifers, on this occasion completely distancing his instructor and original owner of Devon stock—Mr. George Turner, of Barton. Mr. Quartly, whose name is classic with breeders, was deservedly successful; but the prettiest thing belonged to Mr. Pope, of Toller Porcorum, Dorset, who sent up a herd bred by himself for three generations for his famous dairy. The old bull marched first, led by the bullherd—three heifers trotted loose after him—to the show, and of these the heifer that won the first prize as yearling at Chelmsford took the first prize at Salisbury, and the two others were, severally, highly commended, and commended. We give the portrait of the first.



NO. 231. THE PRIZE OF £10, MR. T. R. B. CARTWRIGHT.

NO. 4. SHORTHORN BULL, FIRST PRIZE OF £30, EDWARD STIRLING, ESQ., M.P.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SALISBURY.



HEREFORDS.—NO. 136. FIRST PRIZE COW, £20, LORD BERWICK.

NO. 111. FIRST PRIZE BULL, £30, MR. EDWARD WILLIAMS.

In the Angus, Galloway, and Suffolks Lady Pigott showed a shaggy, tawny, little, wild West Highlander. The prize animal, Mr. Cartwright's polled Angus cow, was black as a negro, udder and all. There were some capital specimens of the Suffolks, a first-class dairy cow. The ridiculous prize for a hornless bull, offered by a French gentleman, mad on the point of horns, went to the only competitor, a Suffolk bull of some merit.

Of horses for agricultural purposes there were sixty stallions showed from all parts of the country. The first prize, a magnificent grey, came from Newark, and was more like a drayhorse than the prize of last year, which some thought next door to a hack: we did not. Cambridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Amesbury, Banbury, and Wilton farm all carried away prizes. In the hacks, as extra stock we presume, a most beautiful stallion pony was exhibited, pronounced perfection by every one.

In sheep Mr. Sanday won the cream in Leicesters; and in South-downs Jonas Webb recovered his old honours, and swept away almost

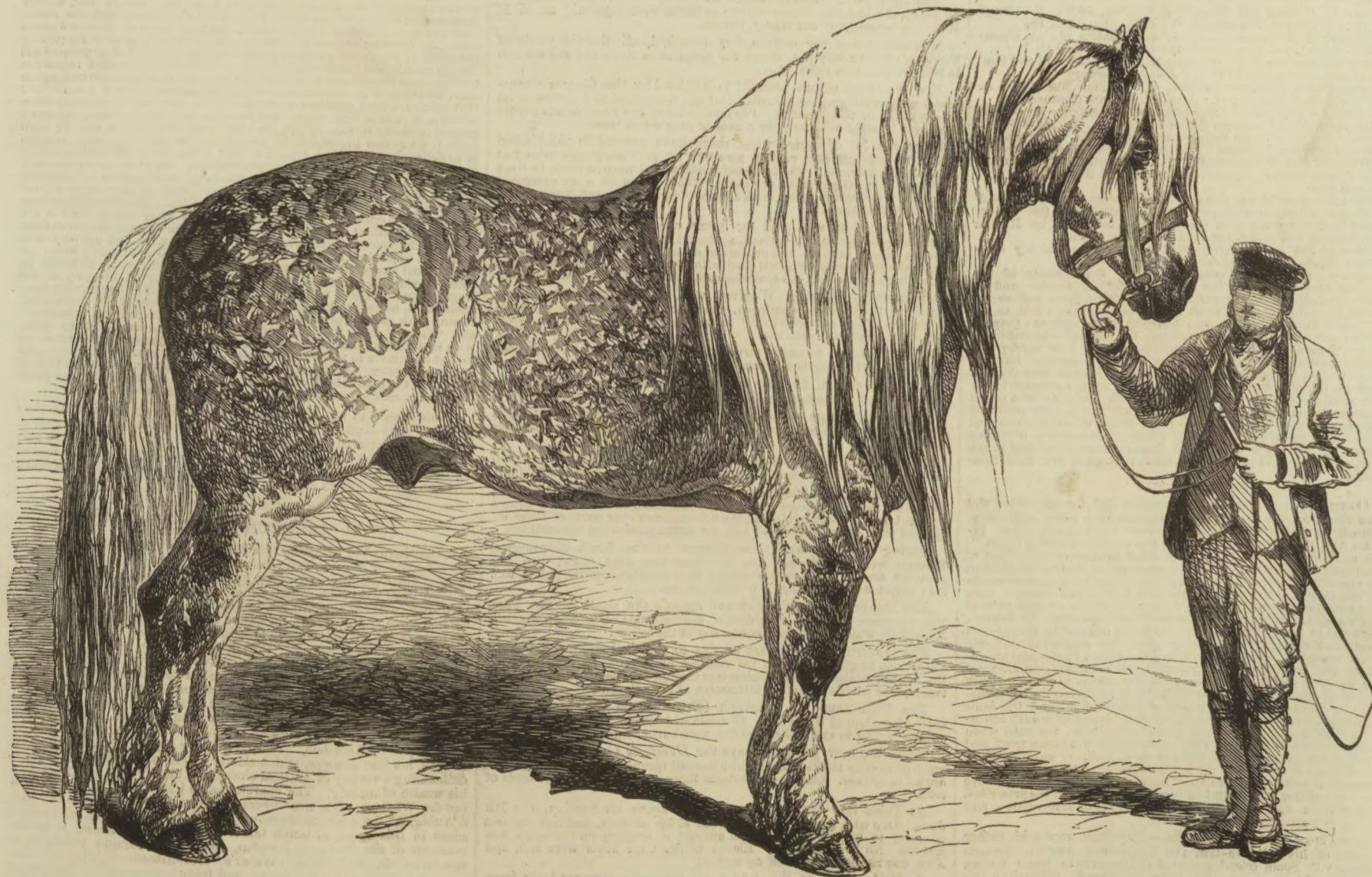
every thing in his class. Mr. Henry Overman gained the first and second prizes for two fine pens of Southdowns, and was commended, in company with the Duke of Richmond and Lord Walsingham, for as beautiful and compact a shearling ewe as any in the yard. We trust that Mr. Jonas Webb will now adhere to his original determination, and cease to compete against his customers. The competition for Southdowns comprised close upon 200 sheep. In Cotswolds there were 134 sheep, and they never looked to greater advantage.

The Hampshire and Shropshire Downs prizes brought out 125 sheep, than which there is no more useful or profitable animal in its place, but they do not look so well beside the pure Downs.

There were 200 pigs shown, nearly all good; the best a cross between the Berkshire and Yorkshire. We doubt if any breed of pigs can be perfect without a Berkshire cross.

Among the most interesting machinery exhibited was that by Mr. Chamberlain, of Kempsey, near Worcester, at stand 44 in the working-yard, which comprised two brickmaking-machines, driven

by a seven-horse portable steam-engine. The two machines were of different construction, and on opposite principles. While the one tampered and formed a column of clay into a stream of the size of a brick edgeways, and, before delivery, divided it into bricks by the action of a self-acting cutting wire, which it did with mechanical truth, the other or larger machine pugged the clay, and formed it into bricks by powerful pressure in moulds placed in the face of a revolving table—the moulds discharging the bricks as the table passed over an inclined plane. Both these machines manufactured bricks each day at the show, at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five thousand per day. Mr. Chamberlain was in attendance, explaining to a large audience the working of the machinery; and that the first, or wire cutting-machine, was applicable for working strong or plastic clays; while the second, or moulding-machine, would work up the shortest loam, stony clay, or clay mixed with ashes or breeze, which it would be impossible to work in the wire cutting-machine. The beautiful precision and rapidity with which both machines manufactured bricks from different



NO. 281. HORSE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, FIRST PRIZE, £30, THE PROPERTY OF MR. T. B. HILDYARD.

clays of a quality very superior to those made by hand caused this stand to be one of the most attractive in the showyard.

The following are the chief items in the official prize list for cattle and sheep:—

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

Bulls from two to four years old: First prize, 30*l.*, Mr. Wm. Stirling, M.P., of Keir Dumbane, Perth. Second, 15*l.*, Mr. James Haughton Langton, of Sarsden House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1855, and more than one year old: First, 25*l.*, Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Otley, Yorkshire. Second, 15*l.*, Mr. J. W. Frown, of Uffcott, Swindon.

HEREFORDS.

Bulls calved on or before July 1, 1855, and not exceeding four years old: First, 30*l.*, Mr. Edward Williams, of Lowess Court, near Hay, Brecon. Second, 15*l.*, Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, near Leominster.

Bulls calved since July 1, 1855, and more than one year old: First, 25*l.*, Mr. Edward Price, of Courthouse, Pembridge, near Leominster.

Cows, in milk or in calf: First, 20*l.*, Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury.

DEVON CATTLE.

Bulls calved on or before the 1st of July, 1855, and not exceeding four years old: First, 30*l.*, Mr. J. Davy, of Flinton Barton, near South Molton. Second, 15*l.*, Mr. J. Bodley, of Stockley Pomeroy, near Crediton, Devon.

Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1855, and more than one year old: First, 25*l.*, Mr. James Wentworth Buller, M.P., of Downs, near Crediton. Second, 15*l.*, Mr. John C. Halse, of Molland, near South Molton.

Cows, in milk or in calf: First, 20*l.*, Mr. James Quartly. Second, 10*l.*, Mr. James Quartly.

HORSES.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES GENERALLY.

Stallions for agricultural purposes, foaled on or before January 1, 1855: First, 30*l.*, Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard, of Flintham Hall, near Newark. Second, 20*l.*, Mr. William Baker and Son, of Bury Farm, Stapleford, Cambridge.

Stallions for agricultural purposes, foaled in 1855: First, 20*l.*, Mr. Samuel Claydon, of Little Linton, Cambridgeshire. Second, 10*l.*, by William Wilson, of Baylham Hall, near Ipswich.

Mares and Foals for agricultural purposes: First, 20*l.*, Mr. S. Wolton, jun., of Kesgrave, near Woodbridge. Second, 10*l.*, Mr. S. Winch, of Great Holland, near Colchester.

OTHER HORSES.

Thorough-bred Stallions for producing hunters: First, 30*l.*, Mr. Thomas Groves, of Plompton Hall, near Knaresborough. Second, 20*l.*, Mr. Thomas Manfield, of Thirkby-bridge, near Thirsk.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Shearling Rams: First, 25*l.*, Mr. W. Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham.

Rams of any other age: First, 25*l.*, Mr. W. Sanday.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20*l.*, Mr. W. Sanday.

SOUTHDOWN OR OTHER SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Shearling Rams: First, 25*l.*, Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

Rams of any other age: First, 25*l.*, Mr. Jonas Webb.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20*l.*, Mr. Henry Overman, of Weahenham, near Roughton.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS SOUTHDOWNS.

Shearling Rams: First, 25*l.*, Mr. George Adney, of Harley, near Much Wenlock, Salop.

Rams of any other age: First, 25*l.*, Mr. Samuel Meire, of Castle-hill, Much Wenlock, Salop.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20*l.*, Mr. William Brown Canning, of Chilsdon, near Swindon.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS LEICESTERS.

Shearling Rams: First, 25*l.*, Mr. William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Gloucester.

Rams of any other age: First, 25*l.*, Mr. Edward Handy, of Sierford, near Cheltenham, Gloucester.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20*l.*, Mr. William Garne.

IMPLEMENTS.

The following awards of prizes for implements were made:—

Grass-mowing Machine: Henry Clayton, of Atlas Works, London, 15*l.*; W. Dray and Co., 5*l.*

Haymaking Machines: W. Newnam Nicholson, 4*l.*; Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, 3*l.*; Smith and Ashby, 2*l.*; Henry Attwood Thompson, 1*l.*

Horse Rake: James and Frederick Howard, 3*l.*; Ransomes and Sims, 2*l.*; Barnabas Urry, 2*l.*; Smith and Ashby, 1*l.*; William Langford Fisher, 1*l.*

Chambers' Broadcast Manure Distributor: R. Garrett and Sons, 8*l.*

Manure Distributor (Dry): Holmes and Sons, 5*l.*; R. and J. Reeves, 5*l.*

Liquid Manure Distributor: Isaac James, 2*l.*

Drill (General Purposes): R. Hornsby and Sons, 5*l.*; R. Garrett and Sons, 3*l.*

Corn and Seed Drill: Holmes and Sons, 7*l.*

Drill (Small): R. Hornsby and Sons, 2*l.*; R. Garrett and Sons, 2*l.*

Drill (ridge and flat work): R. Hornsby and Sons, 5*l.*; R. Garrett and Sons, 2*l.*

Liquid Drop Drill: R. Garrett and Sons, 4*l.*

Reaping Machine: Burgess and Key, 10*l.*; A. Crosskill, 6*l.*; Lord Kinsaid, 4*l.*

Horse Hoe: R. Garrett and Sons, 3*l.*; William Smith, 2*l.*; Hugh Carson, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Priest and Woolnough, 2*l.*; E. H. Bentall, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Light Wagon: T. Milford and Son, 2*l.*; John Kiddle, 2*l.*; A. Crosskill, 2*l.*; John Gifford, 2*l.*; Isaac James, 1*l.*; George Milford, 1*l.*

Light Cart: William Busby, 2*l.*; William Ball, 2*l.*; T. Milford and Son, 2*l.*; James Woods, 2*l.*; A. Crosskill, 1*l.*; J. and F. Howard, 1*l.*

Cranked Axle Cart: T. Milford and Son, 4*l.*; William Busby, 4*l.*; A. and T. Fry, 3*l.*; Alfred Crosskill, 2*l.*; J. and F. Howard (Maznard), 2*l.*

SILVER MEDAL.—Economic Drill (Manure and Seeds): R. and J. Reeves. Improved Drill Pressure: J. and F. Howard. Paring Plough: Thomas Pain. American Horse Rake: Samuel Rowsell. Collar Bar for Iron Hurdles: Cottam and Cottam. Indiarubber Pump Valve: Perreux and Co. Wrought Iron Sheep Trough: Hill and Smith. Cheese Press: H. Carson. Cheese-making Apparatus: Cockey and Son. Light Cart: T. Milford and Son.

The society's silver medal was also awarded for Ferryman's patent self-kneading churn. It beat two different American churns at the trial on Tuesday, and took the prize from the American exhibited by Messrs. Dray at the West of England Show, held at Newton, in June.

In addition to the above, thirty-nine articles were "highly commended," and eighteen "commended."

Steam-engines: One of the most interesting departments of the showyard was that devoted to the steam-engines—in motion and at rest, portable and fixed—equally extraordinary for goodness and cheapness. Beside the old-established firms known all over the world, as, for instance, Messrs. Tuxford, of Boston; Hornsby, of Grantham; Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln; Ransomes, of Ipswich; Crosskill, of Beverley, &c., there were a host of new makers, showing how rapidly this indispensable machine for good farming is making progress. But it is still much wanted in Wiltshire. Messrs. Tuxford, of Boston, were the first to introduce the portable farm steam-engine, and long contented themselves with sending in plain farm engines, which could not win prizes against their racing competitors; but, put on their mettle, they produced the Carlisle engine, with eighty tubes in the boiler, which distanced all competitors. It is quite time that this absurd prize system of racing should cease; but, as long as it continues, there is no doubt but that in the show trials, as well as in the farmyard, Messrs. Tuxford will hold their pre-eminence.

NEW OATHS BILL.—Lord John Russell's bill for amending the statute law relative to the administration of oaths was issued on Monday. It is entitled "A Bill to amend the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 105, intitled 'An Act for removing doubts as to the Validity of certain Oaths.'" The bill is as follows:—"Whereas in all cases in which the sanction of an oath is required the oath ought, by the common law, to be administered in such a manner as will render it most effective and binding on the conscience of the person to be sworn; but doubts have arisen whether such rule of the common law be applicable to cases in which a special form of abjuration or special words of asseveration are prescribed by statute: for the removal of such doubts be it declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: 1. That, notwithstanding any statute or usage to the contrary, whenever any person to whom an oath is tendered shall object to its administration in the prescribed or accustomed form, or in the prescribed words of asseveration, and the same shall be administered to him in such form of words and with such solemnities as he shall declare to be binding on his conscience, the oath when so administered shall be deemed to have been lawfully administered and taken; and every person so taking the oath shall, if guilty of false swearing, be liable to conviction for perjury, and shall be subject to every other consequence and entitled to every benefit to which he would have been subject or entitled if the oath had been administered in the prescribed or accustomed form, and with the prescribed words of asseveration, and the prescribed or accustomed solemnities."

A TRANSLATION BY TALLEYRAND.—Napoleon once said, rather disrespectfully, of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, "Francis is an old granny." Some friend repeated the remark to Maria Louise. The Empress sought an explanation from Talleyrand. "Monsieur Talleyrand, what does that mean, an old granny?" The cunning diplomatist, more polite than conscientious, answered with his most serious air—"It means, madame, it means, a venerable sage."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the occasion of the French Emperor's fête, on the 15th inst., Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who commands the French naval division in China, will be promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

It is again asserted that the body of the son of Napoleon I., now lying at Schönbrunn, will be shortly brought to Paris, and deposited at the Invalides.

The Euphrates telegraph is about to be commenced immediately. A large quantity of telegraphic stores has been dispatched for Bagdad, and Lieut. Arthur Hawes, of the East India Company's service, and other executive officers of the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, will start forthwith for that town.

Joseph Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, eldest son of Marshal Ney, died on Saturday last, at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. He had long been suffering from a nervous fever. The Prince was the godson of the Emperor Napoleon I. and of the Empress Josephine.

Several riots have taken place in Sweden, excited by hatred against the Mormons. In one district the authorities have enacted a heavy fine against any one lending his house for the purpose of their meeting.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Gerard Ralston as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the Republic of Liberia.

A strenuous effort is now being made to secure Aston Hall and its park for the permanent use and enjoyment of the people of Birmingham.

The screw steam-ship *Granada*, of 678 tons and 160 horse-power, was launched on Saturday last from the yard of Messrs. Sumners and Day.

The engagement of Mr. J. B. Gough, the celebrated American teetotal lecturer, with the National Temperance League and the Scottish Temperance League, extends over three years—the arrangement being that he lectures four months each year in Scotland, and eight months in England.

The Government have purchased seventy-five acres more land contiguous to Netley Military Hospital for £10,000. The former purchase consisted of 109 acres, which cost £15,000.

The screw steam-ship *Delhi*, of 2400 tons and 450 horse-power, was launched in the Clyde on Thursday week.

Mr. Humphrey Brown is again at liberty, having found the required bail for his appearance to answer the charges of fraud and conspiracy which are to be preferred against him and his associate directors of the Royal British Bank. The bail is £16,000—himself in £8,000, and two persons as sureties in £4,000 each.

On Monday, at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, a certificate meeting was held before Mr. Commissioner Balguy, in the matter of Fox, Henderson, and Co., the eminent contractors, to whom a first-class certificate was granted.

A Parliamentary paper, just issued, shows that during the last ten years the addition to the permanent public debt of the nation amounts to £43,291,765, the yearly charge of which for interest, &c., is £939,164.

Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., has been appointed an extraordinary member of the Council of India.

On Monday was printed an amended estimate of the Ordnance survey of Scotland, amounting to £32,000; being a reduction of £4,000 on the original estimate of £36,000.

A butcher's wife was examined as witness in a recent case at the Sunderland County Court, and, on being asked if certain accounts were "cooked," she gravely replied that she "did not know they were eatable."

From a Parliamentary return of the extraordinary rent charge per acre in respect of hop-grounds in different parishes in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Hereford, Worcester, and Notts, just printed, it appears to vary from 5*s.* to £1 10*s.*

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that from the 15th inst. Odessa will no longer be a free port, but will be subjected to the general tariff. Foreign merchandise in dépôt in the place will be allowed to be exported during one year.

A letter from Salonica states that the band of the noted brigand chief had carried off into the mountains Besim Bey, the Cadi of Barafia. They demand for his ransom a sum of 200,000 piastres and the release of two of their band who are in the prison of Salonica.

The Parliament of New South Wales have voted £300,000 as a sort of instalment, or progress vote, "for the service of the year 1857," in connection with railways.

On the 12th ult. some rioting occurred at Montreal in consequence of the Orange flag being hung out. Crowds of people assembled, and several shots were fired at the flag, and two or three Orangemen beaten severely.

The Austrian Government is said to have signed a convention with various Italian States, the object of which is to resist in future any revolutionary attacks.

The New York Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, was partially destroyed by fire on the 14th ult. None of the patients were injured. Dr. L. F. Rose was seriously, if not fatally, burned.

It is stated that the oidium has attacked all the vineyards of Tuscany, except a very few, where the proprietors have had the wisdom to sulphur the vines repeatedly.

The two large statues brought to England by the *Gorgon* steam-vessel were unshipped on Saturday last at Woolwich, and conveyed on trucks to the British Museum. The remainder of the cases of antiquities have been brought to London by means of barges this week.

Since the 1st of January last there have arrived in the United States, by four different vessels, upwards of 2100 emigrants who had espoused the Mormon faith in the old country, and were en route to Utah territory, in the Great Salt Lake basin. These Mormons were composed mostly of Welsh and English, with a sprinkling of Danes and Norwegians, and a few Germans.

Last year duty was paid for home consumption on 6,781,068 gallons of proof spirits in Ireland, against 6,228,856 gallons in 1855, and 8,446,734 gallons in 1854. The number of detections of offences against the law for the suppression of illicit distillation in 1856 was 2349, 472 persons having been prosecuted, 316 convicted, and 159 punished by incarceration.

On Tuesday Charles Woolven was, on the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, committed to Newgate for "prevarication and other misbehaviour" in giving evidence before the Great Yarmouth Election Committee.

A few days ago an eagle struck dead a foal some days old, near Lord Elcho's shooting-box, where it was pasturing with its mother.

There is a sum of £24,000 in the votes of this year for the abolition of the toll on the new Chelsea-bridge.

A new pilgrimage to the Holy Land is being organised at Paris and Marseilles, to be composed of 120 persons, and to leave Marseilles on the 20th inst.

The English squadron, under the orders of Lord Lyons, sailed on Saturday last for Algiers, whence it is to proceed to Tunis and Tripoli.

A desperate riot has taken place in the island of Madagascar; 1800 of the insurgents were captured and sentenced to death. The Crown Prince, however, who rejoices in the reform-promising name of Rakeout, opposed their execution, which had not taken place when the mail left.

During the last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On the three free days, 4140; two free evenings, 5868. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6*d.*), 775; one students' evening, 165. Total, 10,948.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* records the death of the Very Rev. Laurence Renehan, President of the Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, which took place on Monday at the college.

The Governments who are parties to the Zollverein collectively claim from England, through the medium of Prussia, an indemnity for the losses sustained by their subjects at Canton—the bombardment having taken place without previous intimation to their Consuls.

The little town of Trasbach (Prussia), on the Moselle, was entirely destroyed last week. It contained about 220 houses. Three slaters, trying to extinguish the fire, were burnt to death.

There are now growing (says the *Dumfries Courier*) at Mouse-wald-place nine stalks of oats which have all sprung from a single seed, and are all in full ear. On one of the stalks there were found to be 190 seeds of corn.

At Table Bay six vessels went on shore on Sunday, the 7th June. One with a general cargo struck at her anchors, and had six feet of water in her at sunset. The amount of property on the beach was £25,000. No lives were lost. Eleven of the Cape boats were lost, and £600 was refused to take off an anchor.

On Friday last, as the 4.30 p.m. express passenger-train from Hull was proceeding to Beverley, it was run into by a coal-train, whereby one person was killed and several others were severely injured.

MR. SIMS REEVES.

Mr. SIMS REEVES, acknowledged in the world of music as the legitimate successor of Incedon and Braham, was born at Woolwich, in 1821. His first instructor was his father, who, detecting very early indications of musical genius in the boy, did all that lay in his power to foster them. Before he reached his fourteenth year, Sims Reeves had attained considerable proficiency on several instruments, and applied himself with success to the theory of composition. His acquaintance with the organ and with church music was so remarkable, even at that period, that it led to his appointment as organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, in Kent; and while holding that office he wrote chants and anthems which would have done no discredit to composers of repute. He continued to study the theory of music under a well-known master, and took lessons on the pianoforte from the celebrated John Cramer. He was next placed under the care of a distinguished professor of singing, and from that moment the other branches of his musical education were gradually abandoned. The bent of his mind was evidently towards dramatic singing, and, after a long course of assiduous study, he made his first appearance on the stage of the theatre in Newcastle. This was in 1839, when he was in his nineteenth year, and had duly cultivated what was then considered a barytone voice—at least so much may be presumed, or why should the barytone parts of *Rodolpho*, in the "Sonnambula," and *Dandini*, in "Cenerentola," have been selected for his first public essays?

The series of provincial engagements which followed his success at Newcastle, his professional visits to the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, &c., need only be mentioned. He next went to Paris, took lessons of the best-known masters, and returned to England, improved, if not perfected, in his art. He still, however, wisely confined himself to the sister kingdom and the provinces, unwilling to endanger his future career by too hastily committing himself to a metropolitan engagement. Courageously rejecting advantageous propositions from the London managers, he made a bold step, and repaired to Italy, the "land of song."

At Milan he began to study with all the ardour of youthful ambition, and so rapid was his progress, under the well-known Mazzucato, that not very long after his arrival he signed a *scrittura* with the director of the Scala. The part selected for his debut was *Edgar*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and his success was so decided that the *impresario*, Signor Morelli, immediately secured his services for two years. The sorrows of *Edgar* have ever since been associated with the triumphs of our English tenor.

At the Scala Mr. Reeves refined and enlarged his powers, consummated his Italian education, and, to be brief, became a dramatic singer of the first rank. The other great theatres of Italy were invaded and conquered in rotation; and, while the English tenor was upholding the musical reputation of his country in the teeth of all the best singers of the South, he was heard by Jullien, then travelling in search of a company for the operatic establishment which he had just formed at Drury-lane Theatre. An engagement with Sims Reeves was at once contracted: he made his debut at Drury-lane Theatre on the 6th of December, 1847, in his favourite part of *Edgar*, and with a success which it is no exaggeration to describe as triumphant. During the brief rule of M. Jullien, as manager of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. Sims Reeves only appeared in two operas; the second being Mr. Balfe's "Maid of Honour," in which he sustained with distinguished ability his first original character. The following year (1848) he was engaged by Mr. Lumley at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he appeared on May 20th as *Carlo*, in "Linda di Chamouni," with a success equal to that of any Italian tenor on those classic boards. In the autumn, at the Norwich Festival, and during the winter months, at the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society, he proved to the public that he was quite as accomplished a master of sacred as of operatic music, and that Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn were as familiar to him as the dramatic composers of Italy.

We have not space to detail the career of this celebrated singer during the last eight or nine years; suffice it to say that, from 1849 to the present time the reputation of Mr. Sims Reeves has been maintained at its height. His occasional appearances at one or other of the London theatres (in company with his *cara sposa*, to whom the Italian epithet *sympatica* may be especially applied) have always been treated as events by the public; he reaps a prodigious harvest annually, both of fame and money, at the festivals and at the grand concerts of sacred music in the metropolis, where he is without a rival, and where—at Birmingham for instance—he lately won fresh laurels by his magnificent performance in Mr. Costa's oratorio of "Eli," produced with such success at the recent festival. His singing of the music of Handel is thus specially commended in the number of the *Edinburgh Review* just published:—

The great songs of Handel's oratorios, and in particular of "The Messiah," not only demand the greatest voices from the four artists to whom they are intrusted—the finest vocal skill, consummate musical science, the most solemn and refined declamation—they demand, also, that devotional temper of mind which not merely implies an act of worship, but indicates the mood of a worshipper. That which the greatest artists of the musical stage have been from time to time, utterly possessed of the characters which they were to represent and the music they had to complete by interpretation, the performers of Handel's songs should be, in order to sustain the impression which is now frequently produced by the choral portions of his oratorios. Need it be pointed out that to count upon these high qualities as habitual in the most ingenious and carefully trained and serious of the vocalists to whom such occupation must be confined is to strain expectation beyond the limits of possibility? that to ensure such qualities there should be, not merely a happy combination of natural endowment and technical accomplishments, but also a general loftiness of tone in life, manners, and conversation, such as shall make it altogether impossible for the speaker to conceive aught meanly, or to deliver it meagrely, a breath of that noble simplicity which, totally distinct from arrogance or theatrical solemnity, has given so much charm of persuasion, such an authority of teaching, such a power of retaining love, to some of our divines and poets, least intent on the vulgar arts of producing effect? It is because we have a few times heard single portions of these great oratorios thus rendered by some great artist, when in his happiest and holiest mood; it is because of the impression graven deep which such moments have left, when sense, and sound, and delivery have combined to produce a perfect charm, that we speak of Handel's music, as for the most part of necessity under-sung, not because of its difficulty as vocal music, still less from perverseness or frivolity on the part of the singers, but because of its inspired sublimity. Let it be honourably commemorated, however, that English artists have seldom, if ever, been heard to sing with so much of the loftiness and inspiration that "The Messiah," and "Israel," and "Judas" demand as at Sydenham. They were, with small exceptions, so brought on by the magnificence of the scene as to rise far nearer to the point indicated than they ever rose before; and one in particular (Mr. Sims Reeves) has written his name beneath that of Handel in the golden book of musical renown, to be read a hundred years hence when new singers arise and new celebrations are projected.

En attendant—to quote from a memoir which appeared some time since in "The Musical World"—"Sims Reeves is now in the prime of life and the meridian of fame, admired in public and respected in private. Nature has bountifully endowed him, and Fortune has favoured his endeavours. What, then, is there to prevent him from attaining all that as a man and as an artist he can desire?"

DR. HEINRICH MARSCHNER.

THIS distinguished composer was born in the year 1798 in Zittau, in the kingdom of Saxony, and received in his earliest years instruction in pianoforte-playing and other branches of music. His talent developed itself with such rapidity that he could scarcely read a piece of poetry without inventing a melody for it. In his eleventh year he had already acquired in his native city considerable fame. Unfortunately it did not contain any teacher able to satisfy his ardent desire for more profound musical instruction. Thus he continued his dilettante pursuits, whilst he prepared himself for the college where he was to study the law. In 1816 he arrived in Leipzig, where his musical talent, particularly his cleverness in transposing scores for the pianoforte, soon introduced him into musical circles, and procured him the acquaintance of Härtel, Rochlitz, Fink, and Schicht. Of the latter contrapuntist Marschner became the pupil. With the composition of the operetta by Kotzebue, "Der Kyffhäuser Berg," Marschner made, in 1819, his first attempt, which clearly evidences his great talent for delineating a variety of musical characters, and proved him to possess his wealth of melody. The operetta had a long run at Palli's Theatre (an der Wieden). His next opera, in three acts, "Heinrich IV. und d'Aubigné," he sent (anonymously) to C. M. von Weber, who recognised in this opera so much talent that he recommended it to the manager of the Opera at Dresden, and to the German public in a special article (see C. M. von Weber's "Hinterlassene Schriften"). The opera was received with applause, and frequently repeated. The young composer was now commissioned by the managers of the Dresden

(Continued on page 128.)

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THE AUTUMN SILKS at KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Striped and Checked Silks, £1 5s. the Full Dress. Jasper Bar Silks, £1 10s. Brocade Stripes, £1 15s. French Foul de Soies, £2 2s. Flounced Silks, £2 10s. Mohr Antiques, £2 15s. Double Skirts, £3 3s. to £5. Patterns sent post-free. Address to King and Co., Regent-st., London.

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SELLING OFF FRENCH MUSLINS, at 2s. 11d. the Full Dress. Flounced Muslins, Flounced Balzaines, 10s. 6d. Flounced Barages, 13s. 6d. Tarantella Lawn Robe and Jacket, for the Beach, 15s. 6d. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

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IMPORTANT TO LADIES in the COUNTRY! Ten Thousand Pounds' Worth of NEW SILKS, now clearing out previous to annual Stock Taking, at nearly half value, consisting of 800 elegant and useful Flounced Silk Robes (various), an immense choice of rich striped, checked, chéché, and plain glaced, including black and half-mourning Silks. Patterns for inspection postage-free. Observe the Address. BEECH and BERRALL, the Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—Outfits for the Colonies. Ladies' Night-dresses, work warranted, 6 for 13s.; Ladies' Chemises, 6 for 7s. 10d.; Quilted Drawers, 6 for 7s. 10d.; Ladies' Long Slips, tucked, 2s. 11d. each; with handsome needle-work, 4s. 11d. Higher-class goods proportionately cheap, and the largest stock in London to select from. Infants' Braided Cambric Cloaks, 6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.; Fashionable Circular dity, lined Silk, 2s. 6d.; Infants' Cambric and Satin Hoods, elegantly braided, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Infants' Cambric Petticoats, from 5s. 11d. to 21s.; Paris Wove Stays, 3s. 11d.; the New Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d.; not obtainable elsewhere, our noted One-Guinea Basinetto, hand-somely trimmed. An Illustrated Price-list sent free on application. Orders including a remittance promptly attended to.—W. R. TURNER, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate street corner of Union-street, London.

MOURNING ORDERS At PETER ROBINSON'S Family and General Mourning Warehouse. From the immense business done by this house with country customers, P. R. is enabled to supply large orders at a very reasonable cost, and to send goods for selection to any part free of expense. Always on hand, a very large stock of SKIRTS, MANTLES, and BONNETS; Also every description of Goods in the Piece, warranted of the best manufacture, and at moderate prices.

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BLACK SILKS.—Patterns of all the New Silks forwarded free. Duquesne, Royals, Widows' Silks, the new Gros d'Ecosse. All recommended for durable wear. Also Silk Skirts made up with furbings, in great variety.—Address, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street.

NEW MOURNING FABRICS for the HOT WEATHER: The India Barège, The Crapè Balzaine, The Barège Paramatta, The Mohair Barège. All highly recommended, being very light in texture, very strong, a perfectly fast black, and suitable for SEA-SIDE WEAR. Also a large variety of New Half-Mourning Materials. Patterns free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London (two doors from John-street).

TRAVELLING and SEASIDE CLOAKS from One Guinea.—An immense variety of WATERPROOF CLOAKS, manufactured of the newest and most recherche materials, expressly for travelling and seaside wear, at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street, FARMER and ROGERS. N.B.—All Summer Mantles are now being sold at greatly-reduced prices.

INDIA SHAWLS, CHINA SHAWLS, FRENCH SHAWLS, BRITISH SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS solicit attention to their Superior Assortment of Foreign and British Shawls, comprising all the Newest Designs and Materials, carefully selected from the looms of the first manufacturers in the world and varying in price from 15s. to 200 guineas. India Shawls Bought and Sold at the Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

ANNUAL SALE, REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, Regent-street. ALISON and CO., in calling attention to the above, beg to remind their numerous patrons that, notwithstanding the upward tendency of the markets, and the consequent higher rates demanded by the manufacturers, they have determined to make a great reduction in their present Stock of Fancy Goods, more particularly those influenced by the change of fashion, or subject to deterioration from other causes. As the Sale will necessarily be limited to a short period, they trust their friends will take an early advantage of it.

ZYBELINE.—This universally-approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Woven Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender. Sole Agents for England, BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.

THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!! VERY BEST QUALITY, One Shilling and Sixpence per Pair, Are the most Beautiful Gloves to be procured ANY PRICE!!!

Already so much appreciated for their Brillancy of Colour, Perfection of Cut, Elasticity and Softness, First delivery of the following New Colours, for Summer, In every Size, viz.—
No. 1. Imperiale, Violet
No. 2. Paille, Canary
No. 3. Groselle, Pink
No. 4. Vert Clair, Light Green
No. 5. Tan Anglaise, Golden Tan
No. 6. Chambord, Light Olive
No. 7. Bosphore, Sea Green
No. 8. Draps Fixes, Fixed Drabs
No. 9. Flame de Pannch, Peach
No. 10. Blanche, White
No. 11. Noir, Black
No. 12. Gris d'Or, Golden Grey
No. 13. Gris Protestant, Mid Blue
No. 14. Palmyra, Bright Plum
No. 15. Siboria, Nut Brown
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Address RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London. The only Appointed Agents. Authorised to Sell The Real Alpine Kid Glove. N.B. Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps.

READY-MADE SEASIDE DRESSES, INDIA LAWN, Trimmed with Pink, Blue, and Green Check, The most thoroughly French Dress ever Imported. Exceedingly lady-like. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 5s. 6d. Patterns Free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS. The largest varieties in the Kingdom. Patterns Free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON. The remainder of the Last Year's Stock to be cleared out at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns Free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE NEW BUFF MORNING ROBE, WORN by the EMPRESS, The most Elegant, Becoming, and Recherche, for Morning Wear. Price 10s. 9d. Patterns Free. Made up in the French style for 3s. 6d. extra. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new dietch needle. Price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d., the half post, by post 3s. 3d. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d. Double Skirt, Flounced, and Plain, with Jacket, which is very pretty. A fresh arrival from Paris every Wednesday. Patterns post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

BUFF and WHITE MARCELLA JACKETS. The prettiest shade in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d. The usual new shapes are 9s. 9d. Applications from the country are requested to send measurements of waist and round the shoulders. Patterns post-free. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

INDIA LAWN JACKETS, VERY COOL and ELEGANT, Price 4s. 10½d. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

SPECIALITE de DENTELLES et de BRODERIES, No. 81, Oxford-street, exactly opposite the Pantheon. Established as Hayward's, 1770. Foreign and British Lace especially prepared for Marriage Trousseau, Court and Evening Dress, displaying perfection of design and taste. A magnificent and unequalled collection of articles—many of them manufactured expressly for this establishment.

Brussels Lace Squares From 16 to 45 guineas.
Honiton ditto " 25 to 45 " "
Excellent Imitation Brussels and Honiton ditto " 15 to 5 " "
Brussels and Honiton Bridal veils " 7 to 45 " "
Imitation do. do. do. " 1 to 5 " "
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The New Honiton Lace Mantilla (style Espagnol) now in fashion for Bridal Attire.
Hayward's, Importers of Foreign Lace, and Manufacturers of Honiton Lace, 81, Oxford-street, Exactly Opposite the Pantheon.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest Imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square.

VALENCIENNES LACES and Insertions, made of the real thread by machinery, 2d., 4d., and 6d. per yard. These Laces are now so perfect, it is impossible to distinguish them either in appearance or in the wear, from real Valenciennes. Patterns sent by post.—A. HISCOCK, Nottingham Lace-maker, 54, Regent-street, Quadrant.

MECHLIN LACE, made of the Mechlin Thread, impossible to distinguish from the real, at one guinea per yard, 10d., 1s., and 2s. per yard. Patterns sent by post.—A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street.

T H E G O O D W O O D R A C E C U P S .



GOODWOOD PRIZE CUP.—PHAETON AND ATLAS.

(Continued from page 126.)

Theatre to write to Kleist's drama, "Der Prinz von Homburg," an overture, entr'acts, and connecting music; which met with so much success that the young composer was in 1822 appointed second conductor (Kapellmeister) of the German and Italian Opera.

Marschner, about this time, was almost overwhelmed by doing duty for himself, for Weber, and for Morlacchi; and, the management failing to improve his position, he retired, in order to devote himself to the composition of the libretto of "Der Vampyr," written by his brother-in-law, W. Wohlbrück. The score was already completed in 1827, and the engagement of his wife—then a young and famous singer—at the Leipzig Theatre, facilitated the first representation of the work on one of the most renowned stages of Germany. The same was, however, not brought out until the 28th of March, 1828, when its success was brilliant and decisive. It extended to England, when Hawes caused Planché to translate the "Vampyre" into English, whereupon it was represented more than sixty times at the English Opera-house. Marschner next composed the grand opera of "Der Templer und die Jüdin," which was produced in Leipzig with a success surpassing that of the "Vampyre." In 1830 Marschner wrote for the Königsstädte Opera in Berlin the romantic comic opera of "Des Falkners Braut."

In 1831 Marschner accepted an invitation as conductor of the band to Hanover, where he spent some years under the Government of that patron of the arts, the Duke of Cambridge. Marschner wrote there, in 1833, his celebrated opera of "Hans Heiling," the great suc-



DR. HEINRICH MARSCHNER.

cess of which procured him numerous honours. The University of Leipzig made him a Doctor, the Academy of Arts in Berlin appointed him a real member; as also the Society for the Advancement of Music in Holland, the Kings of Denmark, of Hanover, and of Bavaria, and the Duke of Coburg, decorated with their orders the excellent master who preferred to remain faithful to his beloved Germany. In spite of the fatiguing nature of his duties as conductor of the band, Marschner wrote the grand operas of "Das Schloss am Aetna," "Der Babu," "Adolf von Nasseau," "Austin," and the music to the dramas "Waldmüller's Margret," "Der Goldschmied von Ulm," besides numerous songs, trios, and quartets, which belong to the most original and beautiful productions of German music.

Marschner married the excellent singer, Therese Janda, who, in 1854, made her début in Drury Lane with so much applause. Since last winter Marschner has commenced, and nearly finished, a new grand opera, "Sangkönig Hiarne," which is stated by friends of the master to surpass even his best works in freshness, melody, and originality.

The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing by Albert Ludovici, of Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park.

THE GOODWOOD RACE CUPS.

THE three prizes which have been awarded at Goodwood during the past week are first-class specimens of artistic design and working in metal.

The first Cup has been modelled and designed by Mr. Spencer, of the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, goldsmiths to the Crown. The design consists of a finely-modelled figure of



THE GOODWOOD CUP.—QUEEN ELIZABETH AT TILBURY FORT.

Atlas, supporting a celestial globe. From its summit burst flames and smoke, and above them is the chariot of the sun, broken and upset; the horses, terrified, break away from the pole and harness, and Phaeton is falling to the earth, struck by the lightning of Jupiter. The figure of Atlas is a successful embodiment of strength, the anatomical developments being correctly and artistically displayed. The group of Phaeton and the terrified horses is full of character. The composition, not being overcrowded with minute accessories, is bold and effective.

"The Goodwood Cup," *par excellence*, is really a cup of oxydised silver, and is a very fine specimen of imitative mediæval metal-work. The upper portion is simple in style, the only ornament being a flat engraving of ivy leaves and berries upon a burnished ground. The handles are four interlaced winged figures of Fame, and, with the whole of the ornamentation, are in the Renaissance style of the sixteenth century. The body has in front a well-executed bas-relief of Queen Elizabeth reviewing the English forces near Tilbury, 1588. The figures are tastefully grouped; the portrait and costume of the Queen are from the coins of her reign; and the dresses of the soldiers are taken from the best authorities. On the opposite side of the Cup is a decorated panel enriched with letters of the period, with bosses, wreaths, and sunken damascene work. The base or foot is formed of crowned Tritons bearing chased medallion portraits of Lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Drake, after Holbein's pictures. The Cup has throughout a remarkably Eliza-



GOODWOOD PRIZE CUP.—SCENE FROM "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

bethan character. The workmanship is by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. The modelling is by Mr. Armstrong, of whose fine statuette of William the Conqueror we spoke in high terms last week.

The third Cup is a vase of oxydised silver, partly gilt, and of Etruscan form. The subjects of the bas-reliefs are from Shakspeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The panel in front represents the quarrel between Titania and Oberon (Act ii, Sc. 2), where the King demands her little favourite:—

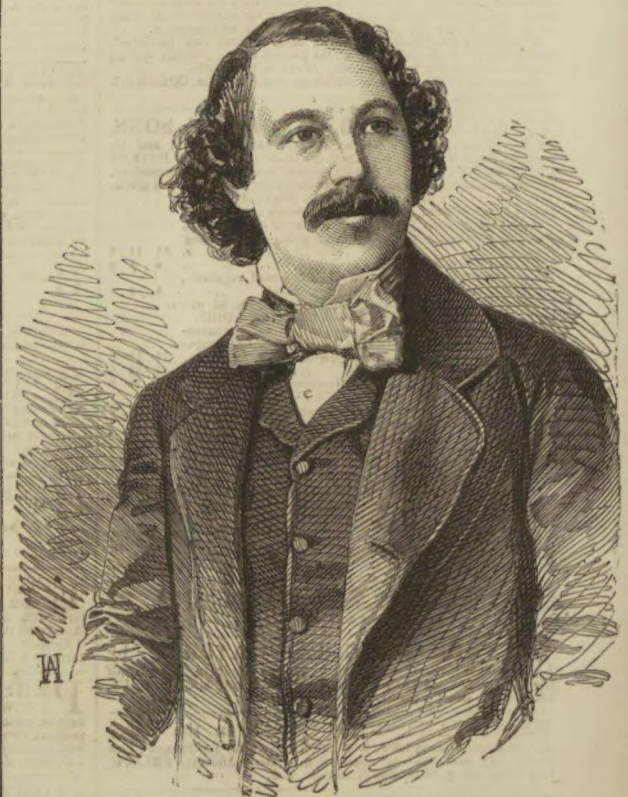
Oberon. Give me that boy, and I will go with thee.
Titania. Not for thy kingdom. Fairies, away!
We shall chide downright if I longer stay.

The opposite panel shows the revenge taken by Oberon upon Titania, by poisoning her sight with the juice of the "little western flower":—

Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love in idleness.

The handles are formed each by embracing figures, which portray, in a very sweet and chaste manner, the reconciliation of Oberon and his fairy consort. The foot is divided into four compartments, containing masks of Comedy and Tragedy, and portraits of Shakspeare, surmounted by Genii of Poetry holding wreaths of laurel; beneath them the artist has introduced skulls with laurel crowns, a satire on the too frequent fate of genius. Thelid is surmounted by a cleverly-executed infantine figure, the Genius of Poetry.

The Artist who designed and executed this work is Mr. F. H. Hunt, of the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.
(SEE PAGE 126.)